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From the Home Journal.

MISTAKEN.

BY HESTER A. BENEDICT.

"Shall we breathe a moment, monsieur?" she said,
And every eye in the flag-hung hall
Followed them down where the roses shed
Their half-bewildering sweets for all,
And oh! the glitter! and oh! the glow!
And oh! the—something—that was not named!
And oh! the night! and the music's flow!
And two so envied, and one so blamed!

They stood where the sea-wind, whispering soft,
Fondled the lily-buds frail and fair,
And Life seemed laughing slow and aloft,
And Love seemed loitering everywhere.
"Hark! how the nightingale sings!" she said,
"And see! how ever the night is new!"
But low he answered, bending his head,
"I hear, alas! and I see but you.

"And I know but this: that to name you mine,
Mine own and only, for one sweet hour,
I would yield all else that is deemed divine,
And forfeit, happily, place and power;
For I love you, *love* you!" Suddenly, then,
She lifted her face and her moon-white hand,
Saying "Hush! You are sadly alike, you men;
How sorry I am that I understand."

She gathered the folds of her opera cloak
Closelier over her shoulders' snow,
Sighing a little the while she spoke,
And sad to the soul as she turned to go.
"A moment! ah, for the dear Christ's sake,
Saint that I knew not, wait!" he said;
And the nightingale listened low in the brake,
And the sea-wind softened his airy tread;

But higher and higher the music rose;
The feet of the dancers fastlier flow
On and away in the night-time's close,
On and away in the dream untrue;
And none of them there in the gaslight's zone
Ever would know that he knelt to say:
"*Peccavi, peccavi!* but, to atone,
And merit your friendship, is there a way?"

"A way?" she echoed. "There *may* be one—
If border'd ever with *truth to her*
Whose beauty blooms in your brave young son.
The dancers are gay. Shall we join them, sir?"
The lilies answered the roses' nod;
Quiet and queenly she passed within;
And the moonlight lay, like the smile of God,
Where the passionless pulse of her feet had been.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

EXPENSIVE FUNERALS:

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Mr. Bright, the distinguished member of the English Parliament, has written a letter against expensive funerals, and expensive mourning. He recommends the practice of the Society of Friends to all who take an interest in the welfare of society.

We have often admired the funeral customs of the Friends, and heartily wish that other denominations of Christians would imitate them, at least, to the extent of avoiding all pomp and parade.

Mr. Bright says "The silliness of buying grief in pomp and of wasting money most lavishly, when, as a rule, the poor have lost the means of earning more, is a folly not the less elaborately artificial in it's nature, that it is essentially savage, and not a product of civilization.

"True civilization often means luxury, but civilization of taste always means simplicity."

Those who have not had experience in this matter, have no conception of the vast expense of modern, or what one properly denominated, fashionable funerals."

A few years ago, we knew a young mechanic of the city of Philadelphia, who was industrious, prudent and pious, and as a consequence, was prosperous and happy; he had a diligent and notable wife, but, unfortunately, too ambitious for their humble circumstances. He had purchased the house in which they lived, and was paying for it through the building association. At length their first affliction fell upon them in the death of the elder of their two children, a promising girl of 10 years; the mother though almost broken hearted, resolved to indulge her ambition by having a fashionable funeral; a grave was procured in an expensive cemetery, and a prominent undertaker was obtained, and directed to furnish a costly casket, carriages, &c.

When the bills for the burial were received, they amounted to nearly $300, a sum which astonished and grieved the father.

His only resource for the payment of this debt was to borrow a part of it and get credit for the balance—this he did, and by persevering industry and rigid economy he at length succeeded, at the end of ten years, in liquidating it. He was heard to say that this was the first serious mistake of his married life, and if he had not been favored with good health and sufficient work he could not have got rid of the burden of it as soon as he did.

A poor, laboring man of this borough, not long since lost his mother and wife—his children, more than himself, were anxious to have "a genteel funeral,"—he gratified them by ordering an expensive coffin, &c. When he obtained the bills for it they amounted to $150, which he said would be a debt upon him for years.

He has since been obliged to sell his house to liquidate it.

It is not "true civilization," now is it good sense and intelligent piety to lavish expense on funerals?

Let all, whether rich or poor, in good or poor circumstances, restrain their pride in this thing, and rest assured that the good sense of the intelligent of the community will think the better of them for it. P.

A writer in *Good Words* tells this anecdote of the late Canon Kingsley: "His sympathy with the sports of boys was naturally strong and keen. One morning he told me that some of his land in Hampshire was within reach of the boys of Wellington College when they were abroad engaged in paper chases. 'Young rascals!' he said, 'they play the mischief with my fences, too. One day a great gap was pointed out to me in one of my fences, and I was told that it was made by those young fellows. So I got wind of their next paper chase in my direction, and I went out to read my friends a lesson respecting the property of their neighbors. Sure enough, before long I saw the "hares" coming straight toward me and my gap, and I prepared to meet them. But when they were close upon me the excitement of the chase, which had been for some moments coming over me, got the better of my resolution, and if I did not throw down my stick and tear off with them as fast my legs would carry me! In a hundred yards or so I was dead beat; and when the pack came, a minute or two later, and set to work to break down my fences worse than ever, I had not the breath in me to remonstrate with them even if I had had the inclination.'"

Anecdotes of the late Vice-President are multiplying on every hand. One illustrative of his well-known kindness to soldiers, comes from Michigan. A correspondent of *The Detroit News* writes that in the Winter of 1862-3 there was great suffering in a camp of 13,000 convalescents near Alexandria, Va. In response to a petition to President Lincoln, a "quiet-faced" man visited the camp and examined its condition, bringing with him two ambulances loaded with blankets and provisions. The writer adds: "The quiet-faced man had been making a memorandum of some of the worst cases, and was just departing, when a weak voice inquired for postage stamps. 'God bless you, yes,' said our quiet-faced gentleman, 'here's a few and money to buy more.' A thought seemed to strike him. Producing his wallet, he placed in the hands of the sergeant in charge of each division a crisp new $50 bill, 'for postage stamps, remember,' and turning to his gratified audience, he added, in his cheery way, 'Will be here again, boys, Monday, and will have a different state of things.' Monday came and with it the quiet-faced man and a board of surgeons with orders to discharge or furlough every man who was not ready for immediate active duty. New barracks were built, and camp 'Misery Hall' ceased to exist. The quiet-faced man was Henry Wilson.

The London *Lancet* has the following which is as apropos to ourselves as the English people: "A considerable demand for small birds, especially robins and wrens, has arisen within the last few months for the decoration of ladies' hats, this being the latest requirement of the fashion. Not only are the bird-catchers of the Seven Dials and Whitechapel unusually busy, but we have the authority of the proprietor of a large West-end establishment for saying that, great as is the supply, it does not at all equal the demand. We need hardly say that this wholesale slaughter ought at once be checked, for, as the supply falls short of the demand, we have no guarantee that other birds besides robins are not also destroyed, for no doubt a sparrow in the hands of a clever artist could be made to do duty for a red-breast of brilliant plumage. The wanton slaughter of gulls, terns, &c., which formerly were used for hat-decoration, has been stopped by special act of Parliament. Apart from the needless cruelty, the destruction of our small birds is a national injury. Whatever legal powers exist should therefore at once be put in force to insure their protection; and if these are not sufficient, others must be obtained."

CLOSING THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS ON SUNDAY.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* makes the following protests against the closing of the Centennial Buildings on Sunday:

While the people of this city have been discussing the question of "closing the Centennial buildings on Sunday," it suddenly appears by a letter from the President of the Centennial Commission that the Commission had decided as far back as Feb. 19, 1874, that the International Exhibition should be closed against the public on Sunday. The undersigned most respectfully protest against such hasty unwise action, and ask for a repeal of the resolution for the following reasons:

The National Government, in lending its countenance and aid to give the Exhibition the character of universality, has instructed our consuls all over the world to invite the people of every nation to come and bring with them, for show and comparison, various specimens of their handiwork, and thus help on the cause of progress, peace, and universal brotherhood. With wonderful unanimity the nations have accepted the invitation, and are to be at Philadelphia next year in the persons of their representatives. We knew before the invitation was given that the Japanese, Chinese, Turks, Arabians, Persians, Egyptians, Hindoos, and some others were not Christians, but held tenaciously to their respective religions. They were not informed that they would be expected to conform during their stay to the religious notions and forms of our Sabbatarians, but were given to understand that the Exhibition was to be a purely secular affair, having no concern whatever with any other world than this, or with any one's opinions or practices on the subject of religion. Some of our people, who have derived their notions of the Sabbath from the English Puritans, wish to have the Exhibition grounds closed on Sunday in deference to their opinions; but if the question of religion is to enter into the matter, and the Commissioners are expected to defer to the religious scruples and convictions either of our home folks or of our guests, we can have no Exhibition. For while most of the Christians observe Sunday, as a Sabbath, and would have the gates shut against the public on that day, the Grecians observe Monday, the Persians observe Tuesday, the Assyrians observe Wednesday, the Egyptians observe Thursday, all the Mohammedan nations observe Friday, and the Jews and Seventh-day Baptists observe Saturday. How, then, ought the Commissioners to manage the affair so as to give no ground of offence to any? Obviously by regarding religion as a private matter between every man's conscience and his God.

When the Centennial period opens and our invited guests arrive and the days of the week pass, they can, at their own time, repair to their lodgings, if there is no church here with which they can agree, and there extemporize a place of worship for themselves. The Jew is not compelled to visit the Exhibition on Saturday, which is his Sabbath, but can quietly repair to his synagogue and there perform his devotions. The Mohammedan is not required to visit the Exhibition on Friday, which is his Sabbath, but can retire to his private room and there worship as he pleases. The Sabbatarian Christians are not bound to forsake their churches and go to the Exhibition on Sunday, but may enjoy the most unbounded liberty in spending the whole time in public or private exercises of religious worship. But we are sorry to say that while believers in all other religions are satisfied with this perfect liberty of worship, our Sabbatarian clergy and people are not satisfied. They arrogate to themselves the attribute of infallibility in pretending to know the will of God, and they want the additional privilege of compelling all the rest of the world to conform to their opinions and practices. At the Exhibition grounds, where the doctrine of peace on earth and good will to men is most emphatically taught to all beholders, they demand that the gates shall be shut against the overwhelming majority of those whose consciences have no scuples whatever against visiting the place on Sunday. Is this courteous? Is this fair? Will the American people who are contributing funds toward defraying the expenses of the Exhibition, justify the commissioners in offering such an insult to the religious freedom of the human soul in the very city where our fathers in the Declaration of Independence made their stand for the rights of human nature, and where the Constitution of the United States was formed as an instrument to secure these rights? The Sabbatarian clergy and people have their rights, but let them not override the Constitution of their country, and subjugate their fellow-citizens and strangers from other lands to their narrow and unsriptural creed.

But it is alleged by some that ours is a Christian government and a Christian people; that the Sabbath being recognized by most of the churches as a holy day, ought to be religiously observed by the nation, the States, and municipalities. Upon these assumptions they base their demand that the Centennial grounds should be closed on Sunday. Let us examine this point. The Sabbatarians will admit that, under all the circumstances of the case, George Washington, who presided over the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and heard every clause debated during the sixteen long months they held their sessions, understood as well as the other framers of that wonderful instrument its true intent and meaning. They will also admit that Thomas Jefferson understood the genius of the Constitution and its provisions to carry out practically the self-evident principles of the Declaration of Independence. Well, after the Constitution was adopted, and during the administration of Washington, when Jefferson was Secretary of State, a treaty was made with Tripoli, one of the Barbary powers, which in religion was Mohammedan. Now, if it be true, as alleged, that the corporation known as the "United States of America" was a "moral person and a Christian nation, then was the time to make the announcement to the world; for the Tripolitan Government was suspicious from its acquaintance with European history, that in its treaty stipulations with us there might be some discrimination against the Mohammedan religion. But what did our nation, speaking through its treaty-making officers, the President and Senate of the United States do in the premises? They declared in the eleventh article of the Treaty, as may be seen on page 155 of the Statutes at Large, that the "Government of the United States was not in any sense founded on the Christian religion," and therefore that no disturbance of the amicable relations existing between the two contracting parties could ever arise out of religious questions.

Some of the undersigned do not regard the Hebrew or the Christian Scriptures any more than the Koran or the Zend Avesta as an authoritative revelation from Heaven, containing an infallible rule of faith and practice. In asking that no peculiar favor shall be manifested by the nation's agents to any one of the world's religions, as would be the case were the Exhibition's gates ordered to be shut on any day of the week, they take their stand on the broad and solid principle contained in Section second of Article VI. of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The treaty with Tripoli declares that the government is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion; it follows, therefore, that all State and municipal laws which inculcate the dogmas or ceremonies of the Christian or any other religion upon the observance of the people are clearly unconstitutional, null, and void. With becoming respect for all the religions of the world that may be represented at our Centennial celebration, this class of the undersigned are jealous of any encroachments that may be made from any quarter upon the inalienable right of every human being to believe and practice any religion he pleases provided that in doing so he does not interfere with the same right of others.

There is another class among the undersigned who are Christians, but who, in regard to the question of the Sabbath, maintain with the most eminent reformers or the sixteenth century that the fourth commandment of the Hebrew Decalogue was annulled by the advent of Jesus Christ, and is not binding upon Christian consciences. Luther, Melanchthon, Cranmer, Tyndall, Calvin, Bunyan, Baxter, Archbishop Whately, and many others distinguished in the Christian church for Biblical learning and piety, taught and practiced the doctrine that to a good man every day in the week is a holy day; that no day was secular enough to justify the commission of a wrong act; and that no day was too holy in which to perform a good one. It was only a short time ago that, at a public meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Pittsburgh, the Rev. Prof. Hopkins, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of New-York, read a carefully prepared address before that body, in which he maintained the ground taken by his illustrious predecessors, whose names we have mentioned, that the Sabbath law of the Decalogue was entirely abrogated by the coming of Christ, and that no distinction of sanctity now remains between the Sabbath and the other days of the week. Would the Centennial Commission feel at liberty to declare that this distinguished clergyman and all others who agree and have agreed with him do not understand the New Testament, and were unsound in faith? Yet this affront would be offered if the Commissioners persist in the determination to close the doors of the Exhibition on Sunday, because it is a holy day. In the New Testament we find that Jesus in the whole of his public career, took pains to destroy by his teachings and example the traditional reverence of his countrymen for the Sabbath as a holy day. We do not know how to interpret this zeal of Jesus unless it was an apprehension that to set up one day above another in sanctity tends to sap the morals of the people by implying that evil deeds may be committed during six days of the week, provided an atonement is made for the same by a rigid observance of the seventh. We cite also the testimony of the Apostle Paul in favor of the abrogation of the Sabbath, where he says, in the second chapter of his Epistle to the Colossians: "Let no man judge you in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days, which are a shadow of things to come." And also in the fourteenth chapter of his Epistle to the Romans, where he discusses the question now in hand and defends the rights of conscience in these words: "One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." In short, the position of the Sabbatarians seems to be that as they cannot conscientiously visit the Exhibition on Sunday, those who can shall not. It is a dangerous precedent. It invites others to say, "We can, and you must."

For these reasons and others that might be given, the undersigned earnestly hope that the action taken by the Centennial Commissioners for closing the Exhibition on Sundays may be repealed, and that the living spirit of the National Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, and which entirely ignores the very existence of all ecclesiastical dogmas and ceremonies, shall give character to the regulations that may be adopted during the Centennial Exhibition.

RADICAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA,
E. M. DAVIS, President.
Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1875.

The writer of the above, although very concise and convincing in his argument, has totally ignored the old saying, viz: "When you are in Rome you must do as Rome does," and also forgets that to cast aside one of our customs is to show a catering and subserviency to each and every tide of public or minor opinions that cannot fail to result disastrously. If each nation (or sect) observes a different day as Sunday, or a holy day, can they not carry out their religious covictions and keep it as such here as well as in their own land? Of course we wouldn't like the "King of the Cannibal Islands" to prepare a sumptuous repast of any of our "Young Americas," or even offer as a tribute to his god one of our rising generation; but if he desires to worship an idol we know of no hindrance to him so doing, even if he wants to take some day other than our Sunday. Five days in a week for six months ought to suffice him to see the whole exposition. No nation can justly expect us to deviate from old established customs merely because they do not coincide with our views thereon. No American, or thousands of Americans, sojourning with the Mohammedans would have the impertinence to say—"this is not the right day; you must observe Sunday and not Friday," neither would they expect the Mohammedan nations to comply with such an assertion if made. How then can a minority of people expect a nation to subserve to them in this, and to turn from the good path trod by their fathers? The superintendency of the Exhibition is under our government, and a day of rest should be provided: to change one of our ways is to change them all, and disorder and general dissatisfaction would reign. Granting that "no day is secular enough to justify the commission of a wrong act; and that no day is too holy in which to perform a good one," do we destroy the teaching that one day shall be set aside for the worship of the Almighty? To perform a good act from pure, unselfish motives is to worship ("inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me"), and how that teaches the idea the *Tribune* correspondent wishes to inculcate, we do not see. Neither did the Saviour or Apostles cast aside the truth that one day should be given to the worship of God each week.

But further comment is useless. Each American, whether a church member or not, will look at this according to certain dogmas or fixed views; and although many may be in favor of catering to foreign customs, or rather, showing a weakness by ignoring our own, we sincerely hope that this old, time-honored observance, Puritanical though it may be, will remain unshaken and unchanged.

BLACK EYES.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

There are three things that fill my heart with sighs,
And steep my soul in laughter (when I view
Fair maiden forms moving like melodies),
Dimples, roselips, and eyes of any hue.
There are three things beneath the blessed skies
For which I live, black eyes, and brown, and blue:
I hold them all most dear; but oh, black eyes!
I live and die, and only die for you.
Of late such eyes looked at me—while I mused
At sunset, underneath a shadowy plane,
In old Bayona nigh the southern sea—
From an half open lattice looked at me,
I saw no more, only those eyes—confused
And dazzled to the heart with glorious pain.

A STRUGGLE FOR APPEARANCES.—A St. Louis paper relates an instance of the pride of a child who struggled to keep up appearances in a way that was touching to witness. The hopelessness of the endeavor was made painfully manifest by the well-meant endeavor of her teacher, and the facts are these:

Just before the close of the last session of the public schools in that city, an incident took place, which, as an illustration, is more than touching. At one of the schools numbers of the pupils were in the habit of bringing luncheon with them, which at noon they ate together. Among those who did not go home for dinner, the teacher in a particular room noticed a little girl who always sat looking wistfully at her playmates when they went out with their luncheon, but who never brought any herself.

The child was always neatly but poorly clad, and one of the closest students in school hours. This odd action of the child lasted some time, when one day the teacher noticed that the little thing had apparently brought her dinner with her. The noon hour came, and the children took their lunch as usual and went out to eat it, the little girl referred to, alone remaining in the room with her dinner wrapped up in a paper on the desk before her. The teacher advanced to the child, and asked her why she didn't go out with the rest, at the same time putting out her hand toward the package on the desk. Quick as thought the little girl clasped her hands over it and exclaimed, sobbing, "Don't touch it, teacher, and don't tell, please! It's only blocks!" And that was the fact. Having no dinner to bring, and too proud to reveal the poverty of her family, the child had carefully wrapped up a number of small blocks in paper, and brought the package to present the appearance of a lunch! It was nothing; a mere ridiculous incident in school life, but it was sufficient to make wiser and older hearts than hers sad.

Little Alice was crying bitterly, and on being questioned confessed to having received a slap from one of her playfellows. "You should have returned it," unwisely said the questioner. "Oh, I returned it before," said the little girl.

"ONE OF THE SWEET OLD CHAPTERS."

One of the sweet old chapters,
After a day like this;
The day brought tears and trouble,
The evening brings no kiss.

No rest in the arms I long for—
Rest and refuge and home;
Grieved and lonely and weary,
Unto the Book I come.

One of the sweet old chapters—
The love that blossoms through
His care of the birds and lilies,
Out in the meadow dew.

His evening lies soft around them;
Their faith is simply to be;
O, hushed by the tender lesson,
My God! let me rest in Thee!

MATTIE'S GLOVES.

Poor little Mattie! What a dusty, pretty little Cinderella she looked, as she sat toiling at her work one hot June afternoon! Her hair was pushed back from her forehead, and fell in great golden tangles round her small, pale face, while the pretty blue eyes looked so dim and weary; and still the little hands went stitch, stitch, and plied their work so deftly and neatly all through the glorious summer day. She sat in her bed-room—a small garret right at the top of a tall London house, and looking out on a very fashionable, but very dull square; her window was open to let in what little breeze there was, and because Mattie liked to look at her flowers every now and then while she worked. It is true they were not much to look at, only a shabby geranium or two, their scarlet petals covered with "blacks" from the neighboring chimneys; but still "they were better than nothing," Mattie thought; and so she tended and watered them as carefully as any rare hot-house plant in some splendid conservatory.

The "black" had found their way into the neat little room as well, and settled on Mattie's round cheeks and dear little turn-up nose, where she had rubbed them into long streaks, till her pretty face looked sadly dirty and woebegone. Every now and then she gave a weary little sigh, but her fingers flew all the faster after it; and at last her work was ended, and with evident relief Mattie laid it on her bed, and sat with her hands in her lap, idly gazing out on to the endless roofs and chimney-pots that formed the romantic view from her window.

It was a charming ball-dress that Mattie had just been trimmed, full of elaborate puffings and flounces, and covered with a shower of pink rosebuds; just the very thing you would have thought for a young girl like Mattie; but she, poor child, had never possessed anything half so gorgeous in all her life, and, judging from her present circumstances, was not very likely to do so.

Mattie's was not a happy life, without a single care or trouble, like that of many young girls; and if she did look sorrowful sometimes, it was no wonder, for ever since her mother died, when she was only a baby of six, Mattie had known very little of love or kindness. Mr. Gresham, her father, had married again, but died a few months after his second marriage, entreating, with almost his last breath, his wife's care and protection for his only child. Her own mother had been an orphan, without connections and with few friends, therefore it was all the more earnestly that Mr. Gresham represented to his wife how lonely and friendless Mattie would be when he was gone, and implored her to a true mother to his little darling.

But Mrs. Gresham was scarcely the woman, had her husband known her longer and better, to whom he would have confided such a charge. If he had lived longer, no doubt his eyes would have been painfully opened to her true character; but he died in happy ignorance, believing her to be as kind and good a woman as he fondly imagined her during their few brief months of married life. He knew little how the handsome, interesting widow, who had so charmed and fascinated him, had plotted and schemed for their first introduction to "catch" the rich, solitary man, and succeeded only too well. She had been very beautiful, with that cold, loveliness of features alone, which always fails to charm after the first view. She had not a thought for anything in the world but dress and amusement; and her two daughters by her first husband, Major Vernon, were apt pupils of their mother. The eldest, Rosalind, was thin, ugly, and sour-tempered; while Helena, her sister, inherited much of her mother's beauty, with the same worldly narrow mind.

When Mr. Gresham died he left the entire control of his fortune to his widow, with full confidence that she would act with love and generosity to his little girl. During ten years that elapsed after his death Mattie lived with Mrs. Gresham and her daughters, the drudge and scapegoat of the household. Her stepmother regarded her as a nuisance, while Rosalind and Helena were jealous of her growing loveliness, and snubbed and ill-used her in every possible way, studiously keeping her in the background.

In this hard, bitter school Mattie had grown up to be almost a woman; but instead of souring her disposition, her trial had only served to render her more sweetly gentle and patient. She worked and toiled with unvarying amiability for the two sisters, using her quick fingers and charming taste to devise many an elegant costume for their adornment, and never murmuring at the scanty praise she received in return. It was on one of those thankless tasks that she was now employed, and very pleasant were the few minutes of rest she indulged in when it was completed; but she was not destined to enjoy this unwonted luxury long, for a shrill voice was heard on the stairs, exclaiming, "Mattie, Mattie, you tiresome child where are you?"

The "tiresome child" sprang from her seat, and stood, like a startled fawn, gazing with large dilated eyes at the door, which was directly afterwards burst open by a tall, angular, vinegar-faced young lady, with "shrew" painted on every feature of her excessively plain face. This was Rosalind Vernon, who though a spinster of doubtful age, still considered herself a "young lady," and angled with commendable perseverance for every "eligible" man she met. She it was who helped to render Mattie's life most hard to bear, for her sharp malicious temper was continually wreaking itself in a thousand petty ways on the gentle and inoffensive girl.

"Is my dress finished?" she exclaimed, sharply, as she entered Mattie's little room. "Why have you been so long?" And, snatching it up from the bed without a word of thanks, she turned away, only adding, as she descended the stairs, "Helena is waiting for you to dress her hair. Come directly."

Mattie silently followed, and entered the elegant apartment appropriated to the Misses Vernon, where Helena, the pet and beauty of the family, was reclining in an easy chair before the mirror, and lazily brushing her long dark locks. To arrange these in the most becoming puffs, rolls, and braids, was Mattie's office; and she performed it with the same pretty neathandedness that distinguished all she attempted.

With unvarying sweetness Mattie tried her utmost to please Helena, never heeding the little bitter speeches the spoilt beauty every now and then indulged in. At last the finishing touches were given, and the last rose was arranged amongst the glossy braids, and then Mattie stood patiently on one side while Helena tried the effect of her handiwork in every possible attitude and position. Satisfied at last with her inspection, and in high good-humor, Helena actually thanked Mattie quite graciously.

"And now you had better go and dress yourself, Mattie," she said; "and, for goodness' sake, wash that dirty face. You know you are to go with us to the Morningtons' Ball."

"Am I really to go?" asked Mattie, with astonishment; for though she knew that she had been invited as well as the others, she never expected to be allowed to go; indeed it was Mrs. Gresham's full intention to leave her behind, on the ground of her "not being out;" but some good spirit possessed Helena that night; so, in answer to Mattie's astonished query, she replied—"Of course you are to go. Run, and get ready directly, for the carriage will be here soon."

"But my dress," faltered Mattie; "and I have only a pair of brown gloves."

"Oh, your old white muslin will do very well. No one will look at you; and you can have these gloves of mine," said Helena, tossing her a soiled pair of white ones. "I have only worn them twice," she added, pushing Mattie out of the room, and telling her to make haste.

The poor little girl was only too delighted at the chance of going to the ball to trouble herself much about the deficiencies in her dress. With pathetic but unconscious humility she repeated to herself Helena's words, that "no one would look at her," as she arrayed herself in a simple white muslin and combed out her long golden curls, tying them back with a blue ribbon.

Mattie's dress was very old-fashioned, and she had not an ornament about her; but the simple muslin folds adapted themselves to the outlines of her round, graceful figure, and the pretty neck and shoulders needed no costly jewels to make them look more delicately fair and soft. She picked her one precious pink geranium, and fastened it amongst her clustering rings of hair; and then, with the soiled gloves, Helena's generous gift, in her hand, she descended to the drawing-room.

Mrs. Gresham, who was standing talking to her daughters, all radiant "in gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls," turned angrily round as Mattie crept into the room. "Who told you to dress yourself up like that?" she said. "Do you imagine that I am going to be plagued with taking you to the ball?"

Mattie quailed before the irate lady's sharp questions, and felt, as she always did when she heard that harsh voice, ready to sink into the earth. But Helena interposed on her behalf. "You know, mamma, she was invited, and it looks so funny to leave her at home always," said Helena. "I told her to get ready."

"And a pretty fright she has made of herself," sneered Rosalind, glancing at her own flowing clouds of tarlatan and satin. "Why don't you fasten up all that red hair, instead of leaving it dangling about your ears in that fashion?"

Miss Vernon's elegant *coiffure* did not, alas! grow on that fair virgin's own head; and perhaps it was for this reason that she never lost an opportunity of saying something ill-natured of or to everyone who was more blessed in this respect than herself. But whatever measures of curtailment she might have meditated with regard to Mattie's dishevelled locks, were frustrated by the announcement of the carriage, which they all entered and drove off, Mattie being squeezed into one corner with her back to the horses, where she was nearly smothered by the voluminous skirts of the other ladies.

It was rather a long drive to Fulham, where the Morningtons lived; and presently, to while away the time, Mattie began putting on her gloves. Now Helena, with all her good looks, was possessed of a very large and somewhat coarse hand, so that Mattie's tiny slender fingers were almost lost in her step-sister's gloves. They certainly possessed a very absurd appearance, and pull and smoothe them as much as she would, they still fell into great wrinkles and "bags," till at last, in despair, Mattie gave up the attempt just as the carriage stopped before the gates of "The Hermitage," as the Morningtons' house was called. A few moments after, she followed Mrs. Gresham and her daughters into the brilliantly-lighted ballroom.

It was Mattie's first introduction to such a scene, for hitherto she had only, and at rare intervals, been permitted to go to a "small dance," or a children's "tea-party." She thought she should never be tired of admiring the splendid rooms, the delicious flowers, and the elegant dresses of the ladies; she was lost in contemplation of all these various enchantments, when she turned round to see a tall, handsome gentleman, standing in front of her, and talking to Mrs. Gresham and Helena, who both seemed to be putting on their sweetest smiles and gracious manners for his benefit. Mattie thought him very handsome; and presently, when he asked Helena to dance the next waltz with him, and they walked away arm-in-arm, Mattie could not restrain a little pang of envy as she wished she were as beautiful as Helena, and could have such handsome gentlemen for partners. "But no one is likely to look at a dowdy thing like me," thought Mattie; and then she obediently followed Mrs. Gresham to some chairs at the farther end of the room, where several withered old dowagers were fanning themselves, and discussing the latest scandal.

Mrs. Gresham was soon deeply engaged in conversation with old Lady Quizzle and Mrs. Verjuice, two of her greatest friends, and the most inveterate gossips in London.

Rosalind Vernon was known to posses a good fortune; so, in spite of her ugliness, she managed to get some partners, while Helena's hand was claimed for every dance by at least a dozen devoted swains; so that no one thought of or noticed poor little Mattie, who sat quite still in her obscure corner, half-hidden by Mrs. Gresham's feathers and laces. At first there was so much to see and admire, that she thought it an endless pleasure watching the various couples dancing; but after some time she began to get just a little weary, and though she had never expected that anyone would ask her to dance, still she could not repress a great longing for one waltz or galop along that smoothly-polished floor; and as the music rose and fell, her little feet had some trouble to keep quiet, and actually indulged in a private *pas* of their own under her chair.

At last she began to get so fidgety that she felt it was impossible to sit still any longer. She cast longing glances at a conservatory behind her, through the half-open door of which she could just catch a glimpse of some lovely flowers, and hear the mellowed plash of a fountain. She thought how nice it would be to take a stroll there; Mrs. Gresham would never miss her, and no one was likely to see her. So, very quietly, Mattie glided into the conservatory, and gave herself up to the full and undivided enjoyment of the exquisite plants and flowers around her. She had never seen anything half so beautiful before; it was like a fairy scene, she thought, as she stood entranced before one lovely blossom after another, and stooped to inhale their delicious fragrance.

The whole air was heavy with perfume; and as the soft, subdued light fell on her gleaming hair and white dress, you might easily have mistaken Mattie for some fairy or "spirit of the flowers." Some one, who was not standing far off in the shadow of a tall orange tree, thought he had seldom seen a prettier sight and it was with considerable interest that he watched the slight, graceful figure as it flitted in and out amongst the flowers, till at last it paused before a beautiful crimson cactus, and stood with clasped hands and heaving breast gazing down into the depths of its glowing fiery calyx.

"You are fond of flowers; let me gather you some," said a kind voice behind her; and Mattie started up from her dreamland to find the same handsome gentleman whom she had seen dancing with Helena looking down at her with an expression of mingled kindness and amusement.

Mattie blushed almost as scarlet as the cactus she had been admiring, and felt so dreadfully confused at being spoken to, that she could not think of any answer to make. But the question was repeated in a voice full of gentleness, and Mattie's courage rose as she glanced shyly up at the dark, handsome face bending over her, and saw how really good and honest its expression was. So she answered, timidly, that she was very fond of flowers, but would much rather not have any picked for her.

"But you may as well enjoy what you like so much," said the stranger, at the same time gathering an exquisite white rose, to which he proceeded to add some velvety scarlet geraniums, and sprays of the starry white jessamine and delicate "maiden-hair" fern, Mattie watching him all the time with undisguised astonishment. At last she ventured timidly to remark that perhaps Mrs. Mornington would not like so many of her flowers picked.

"Oh, my mother never troubles herself about the conservatory—it is my sole and especial department," replied the stranger, looking down with a reassuring smile at Mattie's perplexed face.

"Then you are Mr. Mornington!" she said, opening her blue eyes very wide, for she had heard Mrs. Gresham and her daughter talk a great deal of Arthur Mornington, who was so handsome—and so rich!

"Yes," said he; "and now that you know who I am, will you not tell me your name?"

"Mattie Gresham," she answered, quietly.

"Gresham—Gresham?" he repeated. "Why, surely you are not Mrs. Gresham's little step-daughter?"

"Yes, I am," said Mattie, blushing as if it were something to be dreadfully ashamed of.

"Then how is it I have never seen you when I have called at Mrs. Gresham's?" he continued. "She always gave me to understand that you were at school, or something of the kind. But surely your schooldays are over now?"

"I never had any," answered Mattie, simply

"Then what do you do with yourself? Why do you not go out with Mrs. Gresham and her daughters? I have never see you."

"Oh, I am too busy!" said Mattie, with a quaint little air of importance, which amused him immensely.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

A second-hand clothier of New Haven Conn., publicly announces that he has "left off clothing of every description," and yet has not been interfered with by the police.

"THE NOSE OUT OF JOINT."

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

Oh, papa, dear papa, I'm so glad you've come:
I've been, oh! so lonesome, all day in my home.
I feeded my rabbits, and dressed up my dog,
And tried to teach Tabby—she's dumb as a log!
I sewed on my patch-work, and pricked my thumb,
And mamma stays in her room, and won't let me come;
And if I cry tears, then all the folks point,
And laugh when they say, "There's a nose out of joint!"

What does it mean, papa? I asked the nurse,
And she shut up her mouth just as tight as a purse;
And when I told Bridget, she said, "Now be aisey,
For aren't you old Bridget's wee, darlingest Daisy?"
And the doctor just chucked me right under my chin,
And said, "Little woman; now you must begin
To take care of yourself;" and he, too, must point
Right at me, and say, "Little nose out of joint."

I climbed to the mirror, and there I could see,
And, papa, it looked just as straight as could be;
It was not red a mite, nor was there a hump,
As there is on my head when I get a good bump.
I feeled it with my hand—not a bit of a bleed,
As there is when I cut me, and get hurt indeed.
Now, I'll stick close to you, and you won't let folks point;
Say, papa, was ever your nose out of joint?"

And what do you think? we've the cunningest baby—
If you're only good, now, they'll let you see may be;
And dear mamma says it's my own darling sister,
And nurse held me up, and, papa, I kissed her;
And I looked, and I looked, for 'twas not very light,
For baby's eyes ache if the sun shines too bright;
But when you go, be sure and don't disappoint—
I would just like to know—"Is her nose out of joint?"

If my nose's out of joint, why don't it ache some?
When I hurted my elbow it made the tears come;
When I fell down the stairs, and bumped my head so,
You gave me the bad medicine, and bathed it, you know;
And then the musquitoes that come every year,
Their bites always sting. But this is so queer!
I'll lie down in my crib, and then folks won't point
At a baby that's sick, and say, "Nose out of joint!"

MRS. MAXWELL'S MUSEUM.

"On the corner of one of the streets in the town of Bowlder, Colorado, is a building with a narrow and somewhat rickety staircase leading up on the outside. At the top of the staircase is the sign 'Museum.' Somebody had said in my hearing that all the animals in the museum were shot and stuffed by Mrs. Maxwell herself, and the collection was nearly a complete one of the native animals of Colorado. I went to the museum, expecting to be much amused by a grotesque exhibition of stiff and ungainly corpses of beasts, only interesting as tokens of the prowess of a woman in a wilderness life.

"I stopped short on the threshold in utter amazement. The door opened into a little vestibule room, with a centre table piled with books on natural history, shelves containing minerals ranged on the walls, and a great deer standing by the table, in as easy and natural a position as if he had just walked in. This was Mrs. Maxwell's reading room and study. On the right hand a door stood open into the museum. The first thing upon which my eyes fell was a black-and-tan terrier, lying on a mat. Not until a second or two did the strange stillness of the creature suggest to me that it was not alive. Even after I had stood close by its side I could hardly believe it. As I moved about the room I found myself looking back at it from point after point, and wherever we went its eyes followed us, as the motionless eyes of a good portrait will always seem to follow one about. There was not a single view in which he did not look as alive as a live dog can when he does not stir. The dog alone is enough to prove Mrs. Maxwell's claim to be called an artist.

"In the opposite corner was a huge bison, head down, forefeet planted wide apart and at a slant, eyes viciously glaring at the door—as distinct a charge as ever a bison made. Next to him, on a high perch, was a huge eagle, flying with outstretched wings, carrying in his claws the limp body of a lamb. High above them was a row of unblinking owls, labeled 'The Night Watch.' In a cage on the floor were two tiny young owls, so gray and fluffy they looked like little more than owls' heads fastened on feather pincushions. Mrs. Maxwell opened the cage and let them out. One of them flew instantly up to its companions on the shelf, perched itself solemnly in the row, and sat there motionless, except for now and then lolling its head to right or left. The effect of this on the expression of the whole row of stuffed owls was something indescribable. It would have surprised nobody at any minute if, one and all, they had begun to loll their heads.

"The distinctive feature of the museum, however, is a dramatic group of animals placed at the further end of the room. Here are arranged mounds of earth, rocks, and pine trees, in a by no means bad imitation of a wild, rocky landscape. And among these rocks and trees are grouped the stuffed animals, in their families, in pairs, or singly, and every one in a most life-like and significant attitude. A doe is licking two exquisite little fawns, while the stag looks on with a proud expression. A bear is crawling out of the mouth of a cave. A fox is slyly prowling along, ready to spring on a rabbit. A mountain lion is springing literally through the branches of a tree on a deer, who is running for life, with eyes bloodshot, tongue out, and every muscle tense and strained. Three mountain sheep—father, mother, and little one—are climbing a rocky precipice. A group of ptarmigans shows the three colors—winter, spring, and summer. A mother grouse is clucking about with a brood of chickens in the most inimitably natural way. And last, not least, in an out-of-way corner is a touch of drollery for the children—a little wooden house like a dog-kennel, and coming out of the door a very tiny squirrel, on his hind legs, with a very tiny duckling hanging on his arm. The conscious strut, the grotesque love-making of the pair is as positive and as ludicrous as anything ever seen in a German picture book. Only the most artistic arrangement of every fiber, every feather, every hair could have produced such a result. We laughed till we were glad to sit down on the railing, close to the grizzly bear, and rest.

"But a funnier thing still was on the left hand—a group of monkeys sitting round a small table, playing poker. One scratching his head and scowling in perplexity and dismay at his bad cards, and another leaning back smirking with satisfaction over his certain triumph with his aces; one smoking with a nonchalant air; and all so absorbed in the game that they do not see the monkey on the floor, who is reaching a cautious paw and drawing the stakes—a ten dollar bill—off the edge of the table. Beard himself never painted a droller group of monkeys, nor one half so life-like. It will always be a mystery to me how, to these dead, stiff faces, Mrs. Maxwell succeeds in giving so live and keen and individual a look.

"I found, upon talking with her, that she has had for a great many years this passion for collecting birds and beasts. She began the collection for her own pleasure, and took several courses of instruction from taxidermists, that she might be familiar with all the processes. Her own methods, however, are peculiar. She molds the animal first of plaster, just as she wishes it to stand. Then she covers it with the skin, fitting the skin to it, instead of stuffing the skin out till it is in the shape of an animal. It seems that there is twice as much skin on an animal as it needs to cover it, and that one reason stuffed animals ordinarily look so frightfully unnatural is that the skin is stuffed till it is stretched out of all proper proportions.

"Mrs. Maxwell is, then, in reality a sculptor of animals. None of the animals in her museum are, properly speaking, 'stuffed animals.' They are sculptured animals, covered with skins appropriate to their kind. Her first collection she had sold, five years ago, to obtain money to make a larger one. Her great desire is to make a Colorado museum which shall be truly a complete one of all the animals and birds of the territory, and its minerals, and fossils, and Indian relics. Coloradoans ought to join hands with her in the enterprise, and all strangers who visit Colorado ought to see her museum—not only as a collection interesting in itself, but as evidence how independent a genuine passion for anything is of outside stimulus and help."—*Mrs. Hunt, in the Independent.*

"Only a lock of golden hair,"
The lover wrote. "Perchance to-night
It formeth on her pillow fair
A halo bright."

"Only a lock of golden hair,"
The maiden, smiling, sweetly said,
As she laid it over the back of a chair
And went to bed.

He took her fancy when he came, he took her hand, he took a kiss; he took no notice of the shame that glowed her happy cheek at this. He took to coming afternoons; he took an oath he'd ne'er deceive; he took his master's silver spoons, and after that he took his leave.

DEAD PLANETS.

It was hardly kind in Prof. Proctor to announce so abruptly as he did the other evening, that our ancient and popular satellite, the moon, is dead. Among his hearers there were doubtless many young persons to whom the moon was endeared by precious associations not wholly unconnected with balconies and other places for the easy transaction of innocent flirtation. To be told that the kindly and silent moon, which has witnessed so many tender scenes, and never once mentioned them, is a cold and ghastly corpse is extremely unpleasant, and Prof. Proctor might have broken the news in a more gentle and sympathizing way.

We are told that the breath—or atmosphere—of the moon has long since departed, and that not the slightest sign of life can be detected in her scarred and wrinkled face. This is sad enough, but what is still more unpleasant is the confident prediction that our own private Earth is likewise doomed to death. In course of time the seas and the air will vanish, and the earth will no longer sustain animal or vegetable life. The catastrophe will doubtless be postponed until after the Centennial, but it is certain ultimately to arrive; and persons who propose to revive American commerce by giving large subsidies to a line of American Atlantic steamers should take notice of the fact that the Atlantic is merely a temporary affair, which is to dry up, or perhaps vanish into Symmes' Hole. Meanwhile, the arrogant Jupiter, flushed with comparative youth and hydrogen gas, will gradually gain in solidity and in self-restraint in the management of its external and internal fires. An area of barometrical elevation on its lake region, together with cool and clearing weather along its coasts, are among the future certainties of that planet; and about the time that the Earth is at its last gasp, Jupiter is to secure a colony of improved human beings, who will take liberties with our planet with telescopes and spectroscopes, and will patronizingly announce that it is dead and worthless.

This prospect is certainly not an alluring one, but perhaps we should take the astronomer's statements with some grains of allowance. If the moon is dead, she is certainly a very bright and lively corpse, and apparently goes on her revolving way quite as well as she did when she was alive. Even if we grant that the moon is dead, and that the Earth is doomed to a similar death, it does not necessarily follow that we may not survive to assist, so to speak, at her wake for a countless number of centuries. Who can say that as our air and water gradually vanish we may not learn to do without them? Of course it would be rather hard at first to dispense entirely with all vegetables, but with the progress of science we may be able to revive the old scheme of drawing sunbeams from cucumbers, and may have to materialize cucumbers and other delicacies out of sunbeams. At any rate there is no immediate cause of alarm. A dead moon is just as useful for all amatory purposes as a live one, and we need not decide that a dead earth will be useless until the fatal moment arrives. As for Jupiter, we can let him pursue his arrogant course without troubling ourselves about him. If he has no respect for old age and advancing decrepitude, that is his misfortune. It is a comfort to think that he will not always be young, handsome, and dressed in shining hydrogen, but that if the Earth does die, the death of Jupiter must ultimately follow.—*N. Y. Times.*

From the New York Tribune.

ANNIVERSARIES AND HOLIDAYS.

The holidays are over at last; the boys and girls have gone back to school; drawing-rooms are cleared of the last remainder of New Year's feast and finery; meals and servants have fallen back into the regular routine; Christmas greens are now faded in the churches; the baby's toys are broken in the nursery, and the miraculous Christmas tree lies on top of the ashman's cart. The father of the family, who was the jolliest of old fellows for a week, gloomily turns over sheaves of bills as he drives down to his office in the morning, having left his wife at the same dreary business, wondering where expenses can be nipped or shrunken for this coming year. The holidays are remembered as a cheery halt in an exceedingly dull, monotonous journey. What common sense is there in this? Why should we, all of us, middle-aged father, mother, grocer, doctor, shopkeeper, John the coachman, and Betty the cook—everybody, in short, except the young people who are in love—willfully make the journey dull and monotonous? Christmas and New Year's were actually days like other days. It took but a few trifling matters to alter them into what they were. A common spruce tree from the woods, with a few bright bits of gauze, spangle, and candles hung on it; a dinner a little out of the usual way; hearty greetings to this one or that; a call on a few friends on New Year's Day, a little hospitality offered, a cordial hand-shake for a neighbor to whom we had felt bitterly in the old year, and, behold, the thing was done! The two common muddy days stood apart from the dead level of life.

Of course we know it was the underlying meaning of two anniversaries which gave these trifles significance; but how many other days have also their great and beautiful meanings, which we ignore or have wholly forgotten? There is a growing disposition in this country to restore old holidays to notice; they are made more memorable for us with every year. Nothing can be wiser, even as a mere matter of education. The keeping of the several anniversaries of the Centennial year will teach American boys and girls the history of the Revolution as they never could have learned it from the pages of Sparks or Bancroft; the fast of Good Friday, the cessation of ordinary traffic on that day, the closing of banks, shops, markets, make the death of Christ a real thing to the lad who has been perhaps too apt to consider it a matter which peculiarly concerned his mother and the Church. There is no reason why other anniversaries should not recall ennobling thoughts, or the lives of men who have greatly lived and died; not only to the young people, but to all of us; and it is puerile to sneer at such observances as sentimental or papistical. There are many half-forgotten anniversaries which it might be well to restore. Among these is Handsel Monday, in which every employer made a gift or offered some token of good will to his laborers; Twelfth Day and its hospitable rites, with which our readers are familiar; the feast of sowing the grain, in which fires were kindled by the country people on every hilltop, and the evening given up to rejoicing, in token of the sowing of the good seed by Christ and His apostles, one fire being extinguished as an emblem of Judas and his evil end; and Mothering Day, when every mother received gifts from all her children. When she was old and feeble, and these tokens of lifelong love reached her from the children who had wandered far off, this custom had a peculiar beauty and significance.

We need not multiply the list of these anniversaries. It is enough to say that their observance, or any other observance which would lift life, especially for children, out of a "dull mechanic round," give it spring, energy, heartiness, and good cheer, would be a wise change in our social conduct.

The Baltimore *Bulletin* gives this funny story of Von Bulow's goings on in that city: "He came in in a quick, nervous way, stood a moment at the back of the theatre, took off his overcoat with a jerk and slammed it down. He listened for a while to the orchestra, which was rehearsing one of the overtures of Gluck, and nodded his head at the rhythm with a smile of approval. Suddenly, as if shot out of a gun, he disappeared, and in a moment afterward advanced through the forest of trombones and big fiddles to the conductor's stand, and seized Mr. Hamerik—his old pupil—caught him to his bosom and kissed him. This chaste yet tender dalliance lasted for a moment, and the darker side of his temper flashed out. He walked to the piano, on which hung a sign whereon was inscribed the word 'Chickering.' 'I am not,' he said, with a look of scorn, 'a travelling advertisement,' and jerking off the sign, laid the large gilt letters face downward on the stage, and cast at it a glance of hatred as though it were a loathsome reptile. Calling out to an acquaintance in the auditorium, he said in good idiomatic English, 'Mr. ——, that jackass has sent a sign-board down with the piano.' He then lapsed into German, in which the words 'Lump' and 'Schweinehund' were audible. After he began the rehearsal, in one of the orchestral interludes, he got up and tripped softly around, picked up the hated sign, and carried and stuck it under the tail end of the grand piano; and then, in another interval, walked around there and kicked it. Thus was he appeased with blood."

If thou art rich, thou art poor; for, like an ass, whose back with ingot bows, thou bearest thy heavy riches but a journey, and death unloads thee.—*Shakespeare.*

ODDS AND ENDS.

A head wind—A sneeze.

A-mew-sing—A cat serenade.

A match game—Incendiarism.

Pressed for time—Egyptian mummies.

After a Turkish bath a man can walk clean home.

The sweetest of strains—trying to lift a pretty girl on a horse.

During peace, a regiment is quartered; During war time it is occasionally cut to pieces.

No wonder eyes sometimes look pleading and sorrowful; they are under the lash all the time.

"It's a great comfort to be left alone," said an Irish lover, "especially when yer swatheart is wid ye."

A Kansas editor does not consider a cotemporary a gentleman, because he "wipes his nose on his coat sleeve."

To praise, with anything like judgment, is the work of an artist. To condemn, to vilify, to dogmatize is within every man's power.

The conduct of the man who beats his wife beats everything; but that of a man who slams the door in the face of his wife's relations bangs all.

A gentleman who had a very deaf servant was advised by a friend to discharge her. "No, no," replied the gentleman, with much good feeling, "that poor creature could never hear of another situation."

The builder of a church now in course of erection in England, when the toast of his health was given, rather energetically replied that "he was more fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking."

An old bachelor says that giving the ballot to woman would not amount to anything practically, because they would keep denying they were old enough to vote until they got to be too old to take any interest in politics.

"Mrs. Henry," said John to his wife, the other morning, "if you give me a Christmas present this year, please arrange it so as that the bill won't come in till the next month. It's just as well to keep up the illusion for a short time."

Irate Hibernian: "Walther! them pitatees isn't cooked!" Walter: "Very sorry, sir. Cook's ben a-bilin' 'em these two hours." Irate Hibernian: "Two hours, is it? Faix, it's cold wather she's been bhilin' 'em in thin!"

The New Haven Police Court, recently tried to settle the question, how much a man ought to be fined for choking a colored woman until she was "black in the face," but finally gave up the conundrum, and discharged the offender on payment of costs.

Dr. Talmage, the great sensational preacher of New York, in a recent sermon, said: "The most God-forsaken people are the politicians. I can pray for the most hardened prisoner in jail, but I don't think there is any use in praying for an old politician."

An Irishman was brought up before a justice of the peace on a charge of vagrancy, and was thus questioned; "What trade are you?" "Sure, now! your Honor, I'm a sailor!" "You a seafaring man! I question whether you have ever been to sea in your life!" "Sure, now! and does your Honor think I came over from Ireland in a wagin?"

Mr. W. D. Howells, in criticising several American poets in the January *Atlantic*, says of Bayard Taylor: "We have no man of letters whose purposes and whose achievements are more honorable. In one of several ways he could be very eminent; but he seems too often betrayed by experiment, and dispersed by a manifold fair success.

Some ogre of an editor tries to frighten tender consciences by telling young ladies "that when they exclaim 'dear me!' they are swearing like troopers. Yet such is the fact: for the phrase, as we have it, is but the corruption of the Italian words *Dio Mio!*—My God." Now let us know whether it is swearing to say "goodness gracious" and "I snum."

Mr. James T. Fields visited Pomeroy, the boy murderer, in his jail recently, and learned from him that he had been a great reader of blood-and-thunder stories. He had read 60 dime novels, all about scalping and other bloody performances, and he had no doubt these books had put the horrible thoughts into his mind which led to his murderous acts.

A bereaved New York woman went to her minister asking him to come and perform the funeral service of her fourth husband, he having officiated for the three who had previously disappeared from public view. "Why, madam, how is this?" asked the reverend gentleman. "Ah, its mighty bad," she replied, "There was never a poor woman worn down with such a lot of dying men as I've been."

About a year ago a couple were married by a Hartford clergyman now preaching in New York, and started at once for Europe. The bridegroom afterwards found that a $100 which he had intended to give the minister as a marriage fee was still in his pocket. On his return to this country he sought out the minister and asked about the fee. "My friend I received at your marriage a very small quantity of fine-cut chewing tobacco, folded in a very small piece of paper," was the minister's reply.

She was a romantic young lady, and he, her father, took a practical view of everything. She looked up from her book in botany, and inquired:

"Father, did you ever study botany?"

He was interested in his paper, and did not reply, and presently she continued:

"Papa, what flower do you prefer?"

"Flour, eh?" he replied, as he looked up, "why, I always get that made from winter wheat, if I can—I think it makes better bread!"

She sighed and wished there was a young man on the other end of the sofa.

The National Teachers' Monthly declares that "the unpardonable sin of pedagogy is that of keeping children in grade a long time to make them stand high in competitive examinations. The effect is to chafe and worry the bright pupils of the class, while the dull ones are not substantially benefited. When children have mastered a principle, they should go on and not remain an unreasonable period in order to apply to all possible circumstances the knowledge obtained. Such work becomes drudgery, destroys self-reliance and invention, and, while rendering the child wise in a few things, it dampens his ambition to attempt and investigate the many."

A capital story anent an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer is going the rounds. At a dinner party under the hospitable roof of the right hon. gentleman, the conversation turning upon the introduction of many unnecessary passages in the marriage service, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer referred to the absurdity of a man who had no property whatever gravely declaring that he endowed his bride with the whole of his possessions. "Now, when I married," said the ex-Chancellor, "I hadn't a shilling in the world." "But," chimed in his wife, "You had splendid talents." "Well, but I didn't endow you with them," was the smart rejoinder.

A NEATLY WON WAGER.—A gentleman was seated before the Cafe Riche, in Paris, when a young artist passed with a companion. "I will bet you," said the artist to his friend, "I will drink that gentleman's coffee, and he will thank me for doing it." "You are crazy." "You will see." "You know him, then." "Come and see the proceeding for yourself." Very solemnly they approached the gentleman. "Sir," said the artist, "I am an inspector of the board of health. If I ask for coffee they will give me without doubt a very good cup, for they know me. You, sir, whom they do not know, are served like the rest of the world. Will you permit me to taste your coffee?" "Certainly," said the gentleman. "This is really good. The government has great care over the people. The police cannot be too watchful over the public health." The artist drank the coffee, and having finished it said politely, "They do things properly at this cafe; this is excellent coffee." He bowed, and left the gentleman to pay for the coffee he had not had, but profoundly grateful for the care of the government.

HOW A WOMAN MADE A FORTUNE.—Six years ago Mrs. Mary Ahart was living in a little tent on the edge of the town. Her whole worldly possessions consisted of this tent, a straw bed, two or three boxes which served as chairs and table, a little seven or eight-year-old girl, and two cows and calves. She sold the spare milk of these two cows, carrying it around town with a tin pail, and with the product, and from work which she did for her neighbors, supported herself and child. When she could get three or five dollars ahead she would buy another calf or yearling. It is not our purpose to trace her progress up to the present time minutely; but the result is that she now, in less than seven years, has several hundred head of cattle, a fine farm, with nice buildings and improvements, a comfortable, even luxuriant home, and instead of carring milk around by hand, rides in her own carriage. Her daughter is a young lady, educated and accomplished. To-day Mrs. Ahart's property is valued at from $40,000 to $50,000. And she has made it all by honest industry and good management. She never had a Government contract or fell heir to any property.—*Laramie Sentinel.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—No. 48 *Radcliffe St., cor. Walnut St.* BRISTOL, PA.

Thursday, January 13, 1876.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Murderkill Hundred is the gory yet Centennial name of a Delaware place.

Gen. B. F. Butler is to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Lowell, Mass.

The Louisiana Legislature, in joint ballot, yesterday, elected J. B. Eustis U. S. Senator by 75 votes.

Twenty thousand books have been stolen from the Mercantile Library of San Francisco in one year.

Col. J. W. Forney will return from Europe about the middle of February and resume editorial charge of the Philadelphia *Press*.

The German immigration amounted to 27-541 at the port of New York during 1875 being a falling off of 15,745 in comparison with 1874.

Miss Charlotte Cushman is now said to be engaged in writing a book, giving her personal reminiscences of life upon the stage.

John B. Gough, 58 years of age, 33 years a Lecturer, delivered his 7,305 speech in Chickering Hall, New York, last evening. The hall was full.

The Hon. Burton Craig, who drew up and pushed through the convention the ordinance that took North Carolina out of the Union, is dead.

King Kalakaua has acknowledged the receipt of a fine barrel of whiskey from a friend in St. Joseph, Mo. He doesn't say whether it was "crooked" or not.

The $100,000 libel suit of George Watts against the *Evening Journal* of Jersey City resulted Tuesday night in a verdict of $55 for the plaintiff.

The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire met yesterday. Daniel Morey, of Portsmouth, was nominated for Governor, and Thomas Dinsmore for canal Commissioner.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania will meet at Harrisburg to-day to fix the time and place for the State Convention which is to choose delegates to the National Convention.

The veteran soldiers of the Mexican war who may congregate at Philadelphia July 4 will receive medals made from cannon captured during the Mexican war, by order of the President and Secretary of war.

Pennsylvania has 17,002 schools, with 19,-880 teachers, and 890,072 pupils. Expenditures for schools in 1875, $9,950,761; appropriation $1,000,000. Estimated value of school property, $24,260,789.

The City Council of Elizabeth has appointed a committee to investigate charges of bribery and corruption preferred against members of Council. It is alleged that Messrs. Jones, Potter, and Jenkins, are the persons accused.

Gov. Hartranft has received a present of a mass of melted and unmelted bullets found near Uniontown in Pennsylvania, and supposed to be a portion of the ammunition destroyed by Gen. Braddock when retreating after his defeat.

The Convention of American Dairymen, in session at Rome N. Y., resolved last night to provide for the erection of a butter and cheese factory on the Centennial grounds, and to appoint a committee to raise $10,000 for the purpose.

The work of grading the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad, which is to extend from Tomhicken, near Hazleton, Penn. to Port Jarvis, N. Y., where a connection will be made with the Erie, is at once to be begun. Col. S. P. Kase, President of the road, gives assurance that the same will be in running order by next Summer.

We have to add that not only is it true that any Republican candidate of the whole list before the country would be a better candidate than Grant, but that any of the Democratic candidates would be preferable to him.—*Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)*.

Speaker Kerr proposes to shut the doors of the House lobby against the horde of lobbyists who have infested the corridors and halls of Congress for many years. He has given the door-keeper imperative orders not to allow any one to cross the hallway in the rear of the House chamber except those entitled to the privileges of the floor.

The devotees of the Greenback in Wisconsin are to hold a state Convention at Madison on the 18th inst., to choose delegates to the National Greenback Convention. One of them told a reporter of *The Milwaukee Sentinel* last week, that his party expects to carry Wisconsin by 20,000 majority and to elect its Presidential ticket without difficulty. The candidates have not been selected yet.

At an adjourned meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, held in Washington last Friday night, a resolution was adopted providing that efforts should be made to procure the holding of the Presidential Conventions of both parties in the capital. Subscriptions were made to provide the necessary accommodations for the conventions, and a committee of twenty-five was appointed on arrangements.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., writing of railway accidents in the January *Atlantic*, makes a queer mistake. He locates Bristol, this county, in New Jersey. How does the *Gazette* like being published to the world as a sand-piper.—*Bucks County Mirror*.

Oh, we do not mind it, so long as he did not get us mixed up with "The Thug-s" of the upper end of this county. A small misfortune is preferable to a great one.

Mr. R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va., has accepted an invitation from the "Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall," Philadelphia, to be present on the occasion of the Commemorative ceremonies to take place therein on the 2d of July, when historical writers from the various States in the union are expected to be present as representatives of their homes.

Among the many admirable features of our new Constitution is one which absolutely forbids special legislation. A result thus far has been, that the lobbyists who, year after year, from time immemorial, have flocked to Harrisburg during the sessions of the Legislature, are without occupation in that direction, and there is a better prospect of more honest legislation than has prevailed for a long time.

A husband and wife were both arrested recently for the commission of a crime in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and the magistrate discharged the wife on the ground that the laws of that State declare that a married woman can only commit a crime under the compulsion of her husband. Suppose, for instance, that a married woman should knock down her husband with a flat iron, would the husband be arrested and fined for assault? We desire to be informed upon this topic before removing to Penn.—*Springfield (O.) Transcript*.

As this is not a State where flat iron manipulations are indulged in, we can give no information on the subject, but still, for the good of the Commonwealth, advise the editor of the *Transcript*, if he anticipates a domestic difficulty of that kind, to stay in Springfield.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Jan. 11th, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—A large mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last night for the purpose of giving a start to a new

LABOR REFORM PARTY,

which its projectors hope will be independent of both the old political organizations. The fact is patent to every one that there must be some cause for the idleness now bringing misery upon two hundred thousand honest artisans in this city, and it is not hard to convince the men affected by this condition of affairs that strong as they numerically are, they should possess some power to compel an amelioration of their condition. But they do not know definitely where to strike. "The politicians are to blame, let us have an interconvertible currency, and all will be well," cry Wallace P. Groom, Peter Cooper, and their gang of financial theorists. "The politicians are all right, but it is the capitalists' power which is working all the ruin," responds the Hon. Tom Creamer and his following of professional office holders. Both parties profess a desire to see the new party started, and are endeavoring to combine their forces, but between the two antagonistic opinions, the workingmen, whose votes are the prime objects in view on either side, is sorely puzzled which to believe. Next Thursday evening, (Jan. 13th,) a meeting of delegates from labor unions, and organizations of workingmen will be held to formally organize the new party. Unfortunately the history of similar attempts to utilize the forces of the workingmen, permits little hope of any practical good to be derived from this attempt.

Speaking of the number of unemployed poor now in the city, reminds me to mention the fact that a gang of scoundrels are taking advantage of the general anxiety to find work, to organize

A BOGUS MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION,

to swindle the poor out of the little they have. The men who have long been playing the sawdust swindle, selling bogus watches and jewelry, running fraudulent lottery schemes, and all that sort of thing, have now dropped into this new line, and notwithstanding their exposure by the press, are catching plenty of gudgeons. They just manage to keep where the law cannot touch them, unfortunately.

THE SHIPWRIGHTS,

of our port are in trouble. They tried to cut down the wages of the caulkers and ship carpenters, on the plea that business had become so bad. In return, the employees—who are on a strike—retaliate by publishing the fact that the shipwrights' business has fallen off because they have been in the habit of overcharging and defrauding ship owners in their bills for repairs, and so have driven the repairing business away to other ports.

A CLOUD OF FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT

has settled over one of our oldest and most respected sugar refinery firms, that of Messrs. Ockershausen Bros. It is to be hoped that they will come out all right. They certainly have the sympathy of all who know them, for their personal record is good. Some years ago the senior member of the firm failed, compromised with his creditors, and resumed business again. After some time of great success, he invited all his old creditors to a dinner, and each guest, upon lifting his plate, found beneath it a check for the unpaid debt due him, with interest to date.

Philip Stiner's score of retail tea houses are all closed in consequence of the failure of the proprietor.

A NOVEL DEATH

that was which befell Mrs. John Knight yesterday evening. Her husband was so impertinent as to find fault with her being drunk. She threw a pitcher of milk at his head, as a remonstrance, slung a bottle of kerosene at him as gentle reproach, and then tried to fondle a his nose with a tin kettle. He pushed her away from him. She staggered and fell down a short flight of basement steps, jammed her head through a glass door, and cut her throat on the jagged pieces of glass. Some people will moralize on this, and call it "a temperance lecture," and a "a terrible warning against drink," and all that sort of thing. But I say no, the moral most evident to any calm sympathizer with womans' rights is, husbands do not find fault with your wives, or seek to repress their eccentric tenderness.

A couple of Long Islanders, over in Glen Cove, the odoriferous village where they have Methodist camp meetings in the summer time, and make corn starch all the year round, have invented an ingenious way of

SIMPLIFYING DIVORCE.

The husband simply advertises that he has "dissolved all relations" with his wife, and that "she may take care of herself, and marry whom she pleases," without his interference, provided she leaves him in peaceful possession of their three children. Well, if as New York courts have decided a man may get married without ever knowing it, by simply living with a women, and letting her bear his name, why, by analogous reasoning, should not the couple who of all others are most interested in the matter, not have the right to dissolve as well as form informal partnerships.

But all judges do not think that legal marriage is such an easy thing to contract. Surrogate Coffin, for instance, in deciding upon the troubled question of

SINGER'S WIVES,

has come to a very different conclusion. He decides that, although the much married sewing machine man persuaded Miss Sponsler to run away from home with him, he promising to marry her—although he had a wife living at the time—and she lived with him for a score of years, even after he had a divorce from his real wife, all the time bearing his name, still Miss Sponsler never became legally Mrs. Singer.

The assassin

STOKES

is very much disgusted with the refusal of Gov. Tilden to pardon him out. He thinks he has been in prison long enough, merely for so little a thing as a murder. Somehow he always has been at variance with popular opinion on this case. Pretty much everybody, except that disgusting jury, which for some mysterious reasons, failed to give him what he deserved, thinks that he should have been hanged.

NOTES.

A movement is on foot for the starting of an American transatlantic steamship line, provided a good big mail subsidy can be got from the government.

It is rumored that James Gordon Bennett is going to start a two-cent daily paper in Philadelphia.

John Dillon, a famous western comedian, has made a decided hit at the Park Theatre. He has long been a favorite in Chicago, and is really a better low comedian than any we have here now.

A. Oakey Hall is going back to the practice of the law, his brief experience of the stage having satisfied him that it is not his proper field. A grand complimentary benefit by the actors and actresses of the city to gild his formal retirement, is talked of. SANS NOM.

The Connecticut Democrats appear to have decided to renominate Gov. Ingersoll. *The Hartford Times* says: "The feeling in favor of the renomination of Gov. Ingersoll and the State ticket is very strong and general among the Democrats in all parts of the State. Little doubt exists that the nomination will be made by acclamation. Gov. Ingersoll never stood stronger with the people than to-day; and with his name for their standard-bearer the Democrats of Connecticut will go into the canvass with great confidence."

James Hammill, the well-known ex-champion sculler, died in Pittsburg on Monday.

Centennial Notes.

The Egyptian, Swedish and Italian exhibits are expected to arrive next month. The former fill 148 immense cases.

Prince Heretin, heir to the Viceroyship of Egypt, has decided to visit the Exhibition, and will start for America in June.

The contract for furnishing fertilizers for the experimental farm of the Centennial Commission has been obtained by Mr. Geo. E. White, of New York.

Nagle & Co., of Philadelphia, paid $100,000 for the right to publish the official catalogue. It will be in four volumes, and will be sold at twenty-five cents per volume.

Offenbach has accepted an offer to direct personally the opera bouffe performances to be given, and there are rumors that he will bring the great Schneider with him.

The several hotels on the outside of the grounds are being rapidly finished. Some are the flimsiest structures imaginable, and are not entitled to the term of hotel.

The Botanical Garden will be in charge of Mr. Thomas Mingey, of the Botanical Gardens at Kew, Eng., who is very efficient, and full of information respecting his charge.

The application of France for additional space has been granted, and it is said that the French exhibitors will number more than 2,000. The display will be magnificent.

A soda water firm will have a fountain stand of solid marble fifteen feet long and twenty feet high, on which is carved the figure of Liberty and all sorts of patriotic things.

A feature of the fish department will be the refrigerators of glass, through which will be seen the fish lying frozen. These are already packed, and when the Exhibition opens will have been preserved one year.

On and after February visitors will not be admitted to the grounds without a pass. Lately the crowd of visitors has been so great that the workmen have been very much retarded and interfered with.

Mr. Rendell, of London, has just been appointed Secretary of the British Commission.

W. J. Phillips has been appointed manager and director of the telegraph system to be placed in operation.

The glass for the dome of the Art Hall has arrived from France, but will not be put in until warmer weather.

The hotel keepers promise not to go above $5 per day. They ought to ask less. The Vienna Exposition was a lesson.

The Ohio State building will be a very handsome structure—an ornament to the grounds and a credit to the State.

A man at Dover, Del., has the contract to supply the city hotels with eggs, and will have 10,000 fowls in his hennery!

Weik, a German, will erect one hundred cottages on Forty-third and Eadline streets, as "Centennial lodging houses."

May 10 to November 10, day and night, except Sunday. Time enough for you and me, and everybody, including his Royal Nibs in China, to take a little peep.

On the opening day Chestnut street, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, will be canopied with the flags of all nations including ours.

Tickets of admission will be for sale all over the country at the regular price. This will obviate crowding at the box office. No free list!

The West Point cadets will create a great sensation. They will encamp for ten days, and "dress parade" will draw thousands every evening.

The right to sell "pop corn" on the grounds has been sold to a Boston firm for $4,000.

Baron Blanc, Italian Ambassador at Washington, has been appointed Commissioner from Italy.

The main feature of the Art Gallery will be the pictures, eleven in all, loaned by the Queen of England.

The Knights Templar from all parts of the world, are to have a reunion and parade in Philadelphia on the 1st of June.

Mr. John H. Chandler, an American merchant, has been appointed Commissioner to represent the Kingdom of Siam, which has laid aside $100,000 for its display.

The pavilion which is to enclose the space assigned to Norway will be manufactured in that country, and shipped to this country in sections.

Dr. C. C. Cox, President of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Chairman of the Centennial Sanitary Commission.

The Chief of the Bureau of Awards will be General Walker, Professor in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College. The appointment gives great satisfaction.

Portugal will exhibit a complete collection of the various products to be found in the Portuguese possessions. That country takes a lively interest in the Centennial.

A committee of the Boston banks on the Centennial made a report on Tuesday, recommending that the banks subscribe one-twentieth of one per cent. of their capital to the Centennial Stock.

Every Centennial excursion to Philadelphia has been paid for by the citizens, and not one cent of the expenditure of this kind has ever been charged against the Centennial fund. So says the *Press*.

An exact copy of Shakespere's house at Stratford-on-Avon has been made by Mr. J. Shelton of Manchester, England, and has already arrived. It is the fac-simile in size, arrangements, and appearance.

The work upon the various buildings is progressing fast and satisfactorily. The grounds have a very novel and busy appearence, and the throng of visitors increases every day. All that is wanted now is a little sum of money from the Treasury of the United States.

Governor Hayes, of Ohio, was inaugurated on Monday. He recommends in his inaugural that measures be adopted for the limitation of State and local indebtedness; that taxation be reduced, unnecessary offices abolished, and retrenchment effected in all the departments. He concurs in the recommendation of his predecessor regarding Ohio's participation in the Centennial Exhibition.

The Marquis of Lorne and his wife, the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, during their visit to the Centennial Exhibition, will be the guests of Sir Edward Thornton, the resident British minister.

Superintendent Hoagland, of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad, on Monday placed an improved steam car on the road. The car was invented by Mr. Louis Ransom, of West Troy, N. Y. The car will insure additional facilities for rapid transit on the route of the road starting from the city line. A feature of the engine is its power for almost instantaneous stoppage, by which additional security against accidents is obtained. The engine, too, works so silently and efficiently as to render it entirely harmless even to skittish horses on the roadway.

Over in Washoe County a day or two ago a constable had to call a witness named Beers—I. C. Beers. Mr. Constable stepped forth and vociferated, "I. C. Beers! I. C. Beers! I. C. Beers!" The first call aroused an old bum, who was struggling to sit erect on the sidewalk. Rubbing his eyes and gazing in fuddled amazement at the constable, the old fellow waited until he had concluded his call, then approvingly said: "Th-a-that's right, old fellow. Keep yer eye o-on the blame s-scamp!"—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise*.

[Correspondence of Bucks County Gazette.]

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Harrisburg, Jan. 12th, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE: The wonderful consummation, the almost unheard of promptness of the Centennial Legislature in proceeding to business in the first week of its advent, after prurient prognostications rife some weeks ago, that a veritable "battle of the spurs" was to be apprehended between the two houses on their assembling, has not a parallel in Legislative annals for the past quarter of a century, at least.

All prospects of a dead-lock have vanished and the calenders of both Senate and House are already beginning to grow with a rapidity which is an earnest of their reaching at an early date the plethoric state customary in days gone by.

By the determination of the House to begin work anew, a large number of bills which cumbered the calendars when the House adjourned last year, have fallen; and each of these bills spring from the head of some *Rex Legum* of the Senate or House, the ultimate success of which was his glory, or its corporate construction his pride, as a a matter has found a champion to raise it again to a place on the calendars.

After the question of organization had been finally settled, the next question which seemed most to exercise the minds of our honorable law makers,—a vexed question for statesman from time immemorial—was that of Finance, and when Pennsylvanian Statesmen wish to touch the hearts of the dear people in a most tender spot, they preach economy and talk of retrenchment and reform. A visit to the State Treasurer, that much abused, but broad-shouldered guardian of the public funds, disclosed the alarming fact that there was no cash out-side of the strong box of the Sinking Fund to meet the current expenses of the State, let alone to meet the wants of the already hungry members. Coolly but blandly they were informed that unless they adopted some plan of "diverting" a portion of the abundant stream of revenue which pours into the Sinking Fund, into the general revenue fund that they would likely go "short" until the close of the session. Matters being thus plainly understood, the irrepressible Plummer, a democrat from the "undivided and indivisible" county of Crawford, rose in his seat and offered a resolution instructing the State Treasurer and the Auditor General to recommend some plan by which a certain portion of the unexpended balance in the savi g fund of the State might be diverted to meet the exigencies of the general revenue fund, a movement which the democratic majority of the house last year so deprecated and bitterly denounced as an inroad upon the dearest rights of the people and a scheme to rob the sinking fund. *Tempora Mutantur.* They understand more clearly now they see the point of the movement and the resolution was passed.

Both Houses adjourned over until the next week, for rest.

Upon reassembling on Tuesday and after the appointment of the Standing Committees in the Senate, and the remodeling of the House Committees to smooth over a few rough points of last session and to give places to members elected to fill vacancies, an opportunity was given for reading bills in place and a large number were read in both Senate and House.

In the last named body, away down from the very depths of the *debris* of last year's calendar, in the hands of the buncombe-blessed Wise of Green, arose alive and kicking the retrenchment bill, which has for its object "the requiring of everybody to do everything for nothing" or the cutting down of the number and salaries of all the state officers, clerks and employees on the hill. We may hope in a few short days to welcome the resolution "reducing President Grant's salary to $25,000" in the hands of the smiling member from Berks, Mr. Smith, or some other of its compeers which served so nicely last year to fill up an all night session: We need but the "Riggold resolution," or some of its ilk, to raise the wrath of Philadelphia's notable statesmen, and a reinauguration of some of the stormy days of last session might be confidently predicted. The prospect is bright for work of this kind, unless the Democratic majority throw buncombe to the dogs, and quit themselves like men. B.

Philadelphia.

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Best Japan	80 "	Gunpowder "	$1 00.
Good "	60 "	Old Government Java Coffee,	38 Cts.
Fair "	50 "	Java "	33 a 35 "
Best Imperial	90 "	Maricabo "	30 a 33 "
Good "	70 "	Laguayra "	25, 28 a 30 "
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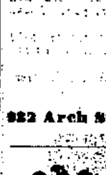
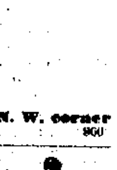




I. BEDICHIMER,
Engraver and Manufacturer of Masonic Marks,
Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanics, Red Men, and all other Society Badges, Pins and Emblems. Also, dealer in WATCHES AND JEWELRY. No. 160 North Second St., Philada.
54

D. JARRETT WALTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames,
Brackets, Cornices, Tassels, Cords, &c.,
No. 48 North Second Street, above Christ Church,
PHILADELPHIA.
65

TURNER & PEARSON,
NEW AND CHEAP
OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS,
For Ladies' and Gentlemen,
607 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
FIRST DOOR BELOW THE THEATRE. 70

CHARLES LIGGINS,
DEALER IN
Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
STERLING AND COIN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Canes, Spectacles, Opera Glasses.
WEDDING RINGS, PRESENTS, &c.,
1046 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Jewelry, &c. 580

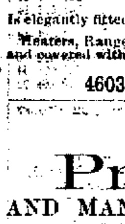
A. W. RAND,
Sole manufacturer of "VICTOR GAS MACHINE." Patented August 16th, 1867.
124 North Sixth Street Philadelphia.

ALSO manufacturer of and dealer in HEATERS, RANGES, BAKE OVENS, Etc. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING. Special attention given to Hotel work.
Refer to the following well-known parties using them: C. W. & J. Peirce, Bristol, Pa.; James Dobson, Falls of Schuylkill; St. Joseph's Convent School, Chestnut Hill; Geo. W. Hinkle, Congress Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. 65

THE LARGE NEW STORE
OF
THOMAS McFARLAND,
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE SELLERS STREET, FRANKFORD,
Is elegantly fitted up and stocked with a general assortment of splendid HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Heaters, Ranges, Fire Brick and Grates to order. Tin covered over old shingles. Gravel Roofs torn off and covered with tin.
4603 FRANKFORD AVENUE, ABOVE SELLERS, FRANKFORD. 122

JAMES ECKERSLEY, JR.,
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
No. 4504 Main Street, above Unity, Frankford.
Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Fire Bricks, and Grates always on hand. Jobbing promptly attended to. 142

CHAS. C. JONES,
Practical Photographer,
NO. 508 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE NOBLE, PHILADELPHIA.
PICTURES taken in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Particular attention paid to taking children and copying. All Photographs are made from fine retouched Negatives. 161



THORNTON BROTHERS,
MARBLE WORKERS,
4757 FRANKFORD AVENUE, FRANKFORD, PA.
Particular attention given to Building Work.
TOMB WORK A SPECIALTY. 162

E. R. HUTCHINSON,
THE POPULAR HATTER,
New and Old Styles in great variety, at
City Hall Hat and Cap Emporium,
CITY HALL, TRENTON, N. J. 1060

RICHARD C. STONE,
MANUFACTURER OF
JUVENILE COACH WORK,
and all kinds of
WOODEN WARE.
Store—845 North Second Street.
Factory—1018 North Front Street.
73 PHILADELPHIA.

THOS. M. SEEDS,
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
HAT & CAP MANUFACTORY,
NO. 41 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
A general assortment of Friends' Plain Hats, Children's Fancy Hats and Caps constantly on hand, and made to order at the shortest notice. 996

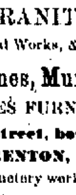
WALL PAPER. WALL PAPER.
WE have now in store some two hundred patterns of Spring Goods to select from, which we are selling at the following reduced prices:
16 CENT PAPER, 13 CENTS.
13 CENT PAPER, 10 CENTS.
35 CENT PAPER, 25 CENTS.
Having bought low for cash, we are thus enabled to make the above reduction. Workmen sent to all parts of the country. JOSEPH L. LUGAR,
No. 889 North Second Street, bel. Poplar,
834 PHILADELPHIA.

Trenton.

TANTUM & SHIELDS,
DEALERS IN
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR,
DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS
Assanpink Block, Trenton, N. J. 989

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.—The largest and most complete assortment of FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor Suits, Walnut Chamber Suits, Cottage Chamber Suits, Spring Beds, Hair, Husk and Straw Mattresses, Prime Feathers, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, Children's Carriages, the celebrated Brown & Bliss Walnut Extension Tables, together with all goods pertaining to the furniture line. All my Upholstery work is made under my own supervision, in which the best materials only are used. Old Sofas made over and as good as new. All my goods being bought and sold for cash, enables me to undersell those who buy and sell on credit. Having bought largely of goods at panic prices, I am prepared to offer great bargains, and shall take pleasure in showing those who may favor me with a call.
39 A. V. MANNING, 47 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

GEORGE WESTON,
ARCHITECTURAL AND MONUMENTAL
SCULPTOR,
IN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREESTONE.
Devoting especial attention to Monumental Works, &c., viz:



Tombs, Monuments, Headstones, Mural Tablets, Pulpits, Fonts, &c.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
MARBLE YARD—Stockton Street, between Front and State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.
CEMETERY LOTS INCLOSED.—Cemetery work of every description done in the best manner and at reasonable rates. 40

PURE! WHOLESOME!! CHEAP!!!
Opening of the STAR CONFECTIONERY,
No. 4 Assanpink Block, Trenton, N. J.,
THIS DAY, with the most extensive and complete assortment of French and American Confectionery ever exhibited at retail in Trenton. Also, a choice line of Foreign Fruits and Nuts, fine Canned Goods, &c. Prices reasonable. Positively none but strictly pure and wholesome Confectionery sold by this House. Patronage solicited! Favors appreciated! Please call and examine.
THOMAS P. MARSHALL, Proprietor.
N. B.—Constantly on draught, Cold Sparkling Soda Water, Cream, Nectar, Mead, and Kissengen Water. 1010

A Full and Splendid Line of
MILLINERY GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
FOLLEN'S No. 1 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
PRYOR'S BLOCK, which will be sold Cheap for Cash.
LADIES, YOU CAN HAVE YOUR HATS BLOCKED AND PRESSED FOR HALF THE COST OF NEW ONES.
All the Fall Styles Received in Blocks and Hats. Three First Class Milliners Employed. 123

Philadelphia.

J. F. HEFLEY'S
OYSTER SALOON
And Restaurant,
N. W. Corner Second and Brown,
PHILADELPHIA. 144

SAMUEL WAGNER'S
LADIES' AND GENTS'
OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS,
69 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Two doors below Arch, (formerly 52 Delaware Ave.)
THE FINEST and BEST OYSTERS in the CITY.
121

MRS. W. MUIR'S
LADIES' AND GENTS'
DINING AND OYSTER SALOON,
987 NORTH SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—All kinds of Fine Confectionery—Boarding and Lodging. 126

NORTH STAR HOTEL.
FRANCIS T. PRAUL, Proprietor
4805 MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORD, PA. 165

United States Hotel,
North-West Corner Front and Berks Sts.,
(Kensington Depot.)
PHILADELPHIA.
F. W. MEYER, Proprietor. 120

"The Seven Star Hotel."
O. CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR,
Main Street and Oxford Road,
Opposite Dummy Depot,
140 FRANKFORD, PA.

JOHN J. SLIFER'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Dining and Oyster SALOONS,
NO. 532 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.
58

DOCK STREET
COFFEE HOUSE
AND LUNCH ROOM.
OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
223 Dock Street,
157 Above Walnut, PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. HOLETON'S
Temperance
DINING ROOMS,
IS THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.
629 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Call and satisfy yourself. 64

Girard Exchange
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Girard Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
Oysters in every style, and Meals at all hours.
53 WILLIAM LINDIG.

TACONY HOUSE
AND
RESTAURANT,
1914 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Kensington Depot,
PHILADELPHIA.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Room and Restaurant.
934

BEE HIVE COFFEE HOUSE
RESTAURANT,
THOMAS J. JARMAN, Proprietor,
218 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
OYSTERS constantly on hand in all varieties. Families supplied at shortest notice. Delivery free of charge to any part of the city. 76

WUNDER'S
OYSTER BAY,
S. W. Corner Second and Church Streets,
74 PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' AND GENTS'
PHILADELPHIA
EATING HOUSE,
S. E. Corner Seventh and Market Streets.
JAMES STANDRING, Proprietor.
Beefsteak and Potatoes, Porksteak and Potatoes, Pork and Beans, Pot Pie, Fried Eggs, Fried Ham, Cold Ham, Boiled Eggs, Cod Fish Cakes, Broiled Steak and Potatoes, Oyster Soup, 10 cents each; Oyster Stews, 25 cents; Raw Oysters, 10 cents; Milk Toast, 12 cents; Buttered Toast, 7 cents; Coffee and Rolls, Pie and Milk, 10 cents each; Rice Pudding, Bread Pudding, 5 cts. each; Apple Dumpling, 10c.; Cup Custard, 5 cents; Pie of all kinds, Tea or Coffee per cup, two Buttered Rolls, 5 cts. each. SEGARS. A good and cheap Dinner every day. 101

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
HATS, CAPS
AND
STRAW GOODS,
No. 1209 North Second Street,
East Side, Four doors above Girard Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of Umbrellas. 1021

C. F. BLITTERSDORF. OLIVER S. WEEKS
C. F. BLITTERSDORF & CO.,
CUTLERS.
Depot for the best Concave Razors, Shears, Scissors, and warranted Cutlery of every description.
1103½ North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Steam Grinding and Repairing carefully done. 887

It Being a Dull Season of the Year with us,
AND having plenty of leisure, we will take pleasure in showing you our goods, whether you want to purchase or not. Call in and see us.
J. W. CORNELL & CO.,
Farming Implements and Seeds,
88 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.
Clover Seed, &c.

Thousands of Bottles Sold Yearly.
THE Greatest Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Nature's Great Remedy, for the Cure of
Incipient Consumption, Asthma.
BYHAM'S Celebrated Balsam of Honey, Wild Cherry and Tar, to prevent Consumption, Pleurisy or Inflammation of the Lungs, Curing Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pain in the Breast, Asthma, Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Weakness of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing; a great discovery for Infants in Croup and Hives, Influenza, Whooping Cough,
And all other affections of the Lungs and Breast.
Sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.
154

GO TO THE
Boston 99 Cent Store,
30 E. State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.,
And look at the NEW STOCK OF WAX DOLLS, and RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET BOOKS. The cheapest ever shown in the city. 147

Notice.
SAVE YOUR TALLOW, OLD LARD, PORK, BUTTER AND GREASE OF ALL KINDS.
HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID
Or Exchanged for Soaps.
E. C. NIEDT & CO.,
Cor. Market and Union Sts., Trenton, N. J.
Successors to A. W. Yard, and sole manufacturers of A. W. Yard's SUPERIOR BROWN ROSIN SOAP. Beware of Imitations! 131

John E. Thropp. Duncan McKenzie. Peter Wilkes.
THROPP, McKENZIE & WILKES,
Manufacturers of
Steam Engines,
BOILERS, MILL WORK, SHAFTING,
Pulleys, Hangers, and all kinds of Pottery Machinery,
FOOT OF TAYLOR ST., TRENTON, N. J.
136

FANCY RIBBONS. BONNET FRAMES.
MRS. J. R. WOODRUFF,
Fashionable Milliner,
And dealer in
Notions, Trimmings, &c.
No. 27 Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.
Personal attention paid to custom work. 135

DUNN & SMITH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 32 E. STATE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.
Under First National Bank.
A full stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Coatings always on hand. 116

J. L. MOORE,
Dealer in
Furniture, Carpets,
OIL CLOTHS, BED SPREADS, BLANKETS, Clocks, Door Mats, Rugs, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, fine French and German Chromos, Baby Carriages and Stoves.
NO. 107 SOUTH BROAD STREET,
TRENTON, N. J. 119

WILLIAM H. WHITE,
76 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Stoves, Hardware,
CUTLERY, GLASS, &c., &c. A large assortment of Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Coal and Vegetable Oil, &c. Also manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing and Jobbing done at short notice. 127

S. C. PARROTT,
Dealer in
Fine Watches, Solid Gold Jewelry,
AND SILVER WARE.
HAIR JEWELRY made to order. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. No. 42 Greene Street, Three Doors above City Hall, TRENTON, N. J.
45

JOSEPH B. YARD
MANUFACTURER OF
IRON RAILING,
(at the old stand)
No. 6 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
Particular attention given to Enclosing Cemetery Lots. 908

NICK J. MINERT,
Dealer in
Tobacco and Fine Cigars,
No. 27 North Warren Street,
43 TRENTON, N. J.

JOSEPH G. HAYES,
Dealer in all kinds of
Burners, Oils and Lamps,
Whips, Canes and Novelties,
Corner Lamberton and Market,
174 TRENTON, N. J.

SLATE MANTELS
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Of the latest and most beautiful designs; and all other Slate Work on hand or made to order.
Factory and Salesrooms, No. 1210 Ridge Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.
25. WILSON & MILLER.

MISS C. F. LEDDON,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSING
ESTABLISHMENT,
1868 FRANKFORD ROAD,
PHILADELPHIA.
Ladies' Hair Dressing a specialty. Combings made up carefully. Constantly on hand and made to order Ladies' Hair Braids, Curls, Chignons and Hair Work of every description. 928

T. C. HOLLINGSWORTH,
No. 1020 North Second St.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Masonic Manufacturing and Military Depot.
Military and Society Goods of every description. Flags, Banners and Regalia, Jewels, &c. Also, Domestic Paper Patterns. 907

1776. THE CENTENNIAL. 1876.
E. SILBER'S
Paper Hanging Store,
S. W. Cor. Seventh and Girard Avenue,
807 PHILADELPHIA.

A. STINEMETZ,
1029 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.,
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS AND GRAVE STONES. 218

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, January 13, 1876.

THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 12th.—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Thu'day, Jan. 6	42	55	40
Friday, " 7	32	42	31
Saturday, " 8	32	50	45
Monday, " 10	53	40	27
Tuesday, " 11	20	30	22
Wed'day, " 12	20	34	27

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 9.00, A. M., 3.30 and 6.00 P. M; Arrives 8.00, A. M., 4.30 and 8.00, P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 8.30, A. M., 3.30, 8.00 P. M. Arrives 10.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7.15, 8.30, A. M., 3.30, P. M. arrives 10.00, A. M., 4.30 and 7.00 P. M.

PRINCETON, NEW BRUNSWICK, RAHWAY, ELIZABETH, NEWARK and JERSEY CITY, closes 8.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M.; arrives 10.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.00, A. M., 6.00, P. M. arrives 9.45, A. M., 6.00, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.00, A. M; arrives at 9.45, A. M.

THE GAZETTE FOR 1876.

The GAZETTE will be sent until further notice with other publications, postage free in all cases, payment to be made invariably in advance. As follows:

		Full rate
Gazette and Scribner's Monthly	$5.25	$6.00
" " Atlantic Monthly	5.25	6.00
" " Harper's Magazine	5.25	6.00
" " Galaxy	5.25	6.00
" " Popular Science Mo.	6.00	7.00
" " N. Y. Medical Jour.	5.25	6.00
" " St. Nicholas	4.50	5.00
" " Am. Agriculturist	3.10	3.60
" " Harper's Weekly	5.25	6.00
" " Harper's Bazar	5.25	6.00
" " Littell's Living Age	8.75	10.00
" " The Home Journal	3.50	5.00
" " Practical Farmer	3.75	4.50

The advantages offered by our clubbing terms are open to our old subscribers as well as new.

Persons desiring to order more than one of the above named publications invited to send for terms. Address

JESSE O. THOMAS, Bristol, Pa.

SORTS.

A UNION meeting will be held Friday evening at the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS SIMONS has about completed two new houses at Cornwall's station.

THE interest in the religous services at the Methodist Church continues unabated.

REV. J. R. HAMILTON, died at his residence on Mill street, last night, of consumption.

THE A. M. E. Sunday School will give an entertainment in Cabeen's Hall on the 26th inst.

THE fourth series of stock in the Bristol Building Association is being rapidly subscribed for.

A PETITION is being circulated in Attleboro', for signatures praying to have the name of the borough changed to Langhorn.

CHARLES WRIGHT has sold to Mrs. Mahlon G. Hibbs his house on the corner of Penn and Wood street, for $2100.

"THURLOW" of the *Democrat*, "Joe" of the *Beacon*, and D. Muncey of our Post Office department, will pay a visit to Washington on Monday next, to be absent about two weeks.

A MEETING of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors will be held at the Engine House, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting an organization, and establishing a post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A RACCOON was captured in Ellwood Doron's lumber yard on Monday morning, by Robert D. Jones. The animal whipped two dogs before he was finally secured. How he came there and what he was after are questions for the curious.

Two young men of Bristol went fishing in Baker's ditches last week. After diligently draging their net, and vigorously splashing to into it, they returned with only a bad cold and good appetite.

THE Board of Directors of the Bristol Gas Company have decided upon a reduction of the price of gas to large consumers. They have not yet announced the rates, but will probably do so in a few days.

JONATHAN HIBBS and John Vanaiken of Morrisville, charged with larceny of iron by Ross & Co., of Jersey City, were discharged by William F. Brady Esq., it having been shown that they had purchased the iron in good faith and paid an agent of the firm for the same.

C. B. ROSSEL, a resident of New Jersey, and a young man holding a position under the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, has been chosen by the Board of Directors of the Bristol, Pa., Water Company, a director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Hope, Esq.

HARRY PETTIT, a lad in the employ of Wm. B. Jones of this place, has won the approval of our agent of the "S. P. C. A." for his kind treatment of the team placed in his charge. As a little mark of appreciation, Harry has been presented with a small volume published by the "Pennsylvania S. P. C. A."

DURING the high wind which prevailed on Monday afternoon, the chimney of Foster's tripe store, on Mill street above Wood, took fire, and the flames issuing therefrom occasioned a fear that a disastrous fire would ensue. Prompt measures, however, averted the danger, and the crowd which had collected soon dispersed.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' National Bank of Bucks county was held at the Banking House on Tuesday last. The election for Directors resulted in the choice of Caleb N. Taylor, Anthony Swain, Charles Moon, Pierson Mitchell, Stacy Brown, Edward Thomas, L. A. Hoguet, Isaac Comly, M. D., and Ellwood Burton. At a meeting of the Board, held immediately after the election, Hon. Caleb N. Taylor was unanimously elected President.

THE Bensalem Horse Company held its annual meeting at Byberry Hall, on Thursday, the 6th inst. Jonathan Thomas was elected President in place of Watson Comly, resigned, and John Wood, Secretary. Nine of the old members withdrew from the association, and three joined. A committee of two appointed to interview the Anderson men, recently convicted of horse stealing, concerning horses stolen from members of this Company, reported that they could learn nothing definite from them.

WE are glad to learn that the Rev. David H. Shields has been cleared from the charge of stealing, of which he was accused a short time since. The following explanation is given:

"The Rev. D. H. Shields is pastor of the Methodist church, in Morrisville, Pa., and Frank Magee, his room-mate, keeps a dry goods store there. The minister frequents his friend's place, sometimes helping him. A few days ago he bought forty-nine cents worth of goods, leaned over the counter, dropped a $2 bill in the drawer, and took out the change. Some customers saw him, guessed he was stealing, and circulated the story in the village. The report caused great excitement, and reached the ears of the Chairman of the Board of Stewards, Mr. M. E. Barwis, who, on Sunday, advised his pastor to call a meeting of the Board of Stewards and Trustees. On Monday evening those two bodies met. Mr. Magee and his two clerks explained the circumstances, and signed cards declaring that the Rev. Mr. Shields had not stolen anything. A vote of confidence was unanimously passed. The village has quieted.

FRANK P. ADAMS has received the appointment of agent for Bristol and vicinity, of several fire insurance companies, among which are the Franklin, the Lycoming, the Farmers' of York, Pa., the Watertown and the Granite of Virginia.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—A stated meeting of Council was held on Monday evening, at the Town Hall. Present—Chas. E. Scott, Burgess; M. A. Walmsley, C. W. Peirce, James M. Slack, H. M. Wright, A. L. Packer, S. S. Rue and Samuel Pike.

BILLS PASSED.

E. Doron, lime &c.	$ 3 00
Wm. H. Davis, relief orders	6 50
S. S. Rue, carpenter work	49 01
J. Wesley Wright, blankets, &c.	24 50

An order was authorized to be drawn in favor of A. Peterson, for one month's duty as night policeman.

Dr. Adams made application to Council to lease Franklin street, from Radcliffe street to the Delaware, but afterwards withdrew the application.

The School Board asked to have a gate put on school house lot on the Pond street boundary. The Street Committee were instructed to place a gate as desired.

A petition for a crossing at the corner of Wood and Walnut, was referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

The clerk was instructed to write to the Superintendent of the Canal Company directing them to have the culvert leading from the mill race to the canal properly opened.

Frank P. Adams was appointed to take charge of the Town clock, and Council then adjourned.

Norny's Preserving Powder and Upham's Fresh Meat Cure, at Dr. Pursell's.

Doylestown and Vicinity.

The commissioners made the following additional appointments on Saturday last: William Closson to act as their clerk, and William Harr janitor of the Court House.

The County Auditors, John Solliday and Aaron Wambold, have been auditing the accounts of the Commissioners' office and those of the Directors of the Poor, during the past week.

Jesse H. Atkinson, Ex-Register of Wills, died at his late residence on Tuesday evening last. He had been suffering for several years with the lingering consumption, and during the last few weeks was confined to his bed. He was buried on Saturday, and his funeral was a large one, for he left behind him a great number of friends. Mr. Atkinson was elected Register of Wills in 1872. He then lived in Newtown township. He exercised the duties of that office until January 1st, 1876, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent. He died the second day after his term of office expired, and leaves a wife and two children.

A revival is being held at the Methodist church in this place with some success. It is under the general superintendence of the pastor, Rev. L. B. Hoffman, and members of the church. The first meeting was held on Monday evening of last week, and they will be continued during the whole of this week. The revival that was held in this church last year at this time brought into the church about fifty persons. At the Presbyterian church, service was held every evening during the week, it being the week of prayer. These meetings were very large, and are continued.

The people of the town were startled on Monday morning last, upon hearing that the residence of W. W. H. Davis, editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*, was entered and robbed sometime during Sunday night. The thieves made their entrance from the rear of the house, by prying off the window shutter of the kitchen. They then found that the door leading from the kitchen to other parts of the house was locked upon the inside, and in order to get through, they broke a panel of the inside door, which admitted them to the dining room. Here they succeeded in getting the Colonel's silver, which was upon the table, valued at about $200. But they did not stop here, but continued to break open all the doors of the basement part of the house, and finally wound up in the wine cellar, when they helped themselves to some of the choice wines the Colonel had stored there. No clue has been obtained that would tend to the discovery of the thieves. Constable Tomlinson visited the house early the next morning, and after viewing the way in which the entrance was made, came to the conclusion that those who did the work were not professionals.

Hon. Caleb E. Wright, of Wilkesbarre, intends to move to this place in April next. Mr. Wright practised law here several years ago, but moved to Luzerne county, where he has since resided. He has purchased the residence of the late Judge Fox, and will, upon his moving here, continue to practice his profession at our courts.

The stockholders of the Doylestown National Bank, held an election for directors to serve during the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: George Lear, William Thompson, Joseph Rosenberger, Samuel A. Firman, Dr. O. R. James and Daniel Gotwals. George Lear was elected President, and John J. Brock cashier. After the election was over, the stockholders partook of one of Colonel Miller's best of dinners.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Pennsylvania will hold their annual meeting in Lenape Hall, commencing on the 19th of January. This association has been in existence for about fourteen years, and a good deal of interest is manifested in its meetings. The exercises will be open to the public during the afternoons and evenings. The members invite all who can to bring with them different specimens of fruits for exhibition. Subjects appertaining to the advancement of the association will be debated, and several essays will be read. This is the first time that this association has held its meeting in Bucks county, and we hope that those who are interested in fruit growing will attend.

Y. M. C. A. of Hulmeville.

On Friday evening last, after the regular opening exercises, the president, Col. J. Ross Snowden, introduced Judge Watson, of Doylestown, who gave a "talk," as he termed it on the "Secrets of success." The judge prefaced his address with an explanation, in which he said he had had neither the time or inclination, to prepare a written dissertation on the subject chosen, and so would give them a talk extempore instead. All, he said, from the cradle to the grave are striving for success. The boy when he wears his first pair of trowsers is as proud of them as an older person is of the attainment of some greater object. As an instance of what application and work will do, he cited the case of Prof. Murray, the great linguist, who rose from untutored lowliness to professor of languages in Edinburgh College. From a few leaves of an old Bible his father taught him the alphabet, and this was the foundation of a comprehensive knowledge of languages that has been almost unequaled. The secret of his success was indefatigable work.

A determination to accomplish anything must be accompanied by perseverance and industry. Christianity owes its promulgation to the perseverance of the Apostles, and evangelists who followed in their footsteps.

Demosthenes said the secret of oratory was 1st, action! 2d, *action!* 3d, ACTION! The secret of success is work! *work!* WORK! Any one can attain a desired end if he (or she) adheres to the determination to accomplish it.

Horace Binney, the late Philadelphia lawyer, was noted for application, or rather, for doing one thing at a time and doing it well. Mr. Binney one time desired to go hunting, but knowing nothing about it, went to a friend of his who was a sportsman, and told him of his desire, and agreed to follow minutely the directions then given. The result was that he *killed his bird* every time. It was this same spirit that made Mr. Binney a great lawyer.

Mr. Watson gave many illustrations bearing on the subject, among which was the origin and spread of the Jesuit faith. One man, in order to make atonement for years of dissipation and sin, instituted their religion, and with an earnestness that has ever marked the Jesuit faith soon gained followers, and their doctrine spread over the world. No summer's sun too hot, no winter wind too cold for them. Ahead of the early pioneers they traversed the Indian country, and the torture-stake and death of one left a niche which was immediately filled—not with cowardice and fear, but with a simple faith and heroism that, much as we may differ with them in religion, we can but admire.

Mr. Watson closed his discourse—which was listened to with marked attention throughout—with an appropriate passage of Scripture that served to render indelible the facts he had given. A vote of thanks was extended him by the Association in a neat speech by the president.

On Friday evening next, the anniversary exercises of the Association will be given, and a pleasant time is anticipated.

Newportville Notes.

The meeting of the Social Union Club held on Friday evening last, as per announcement, was well attended, and a good programme was given. The meeting on Tuesday evening, which is the regular time for meeting, was also a good one, although the president, H. T. Staake, announced that but a short programme would be given. "Toby's Proposal" was repeated by special request.

On Saturday evening last, Miss Laura Rose, of Philadelphia, assisted by her sister, and the Rev. Mr. Ramsey, of Newtown, and Miss Mary K. Brinckloe, of Hulmeville, gave an entertainment in Union Hall. Miss Rose as an elocutionist, certainly has earned a deservedly high place in public opinion, and rendered her selections with fine effect. Mr. Ramsey has also a talent for elocution, and added to the entertainment, while Miss Annie Rose and Miss Brinckloe, interspersed the readings with choice vocal and instrumental music.

A little daughter of John Gockler, aged about three years, pulled a basin of scalding water off of the table, on Sunday evening, and scalded herself very seriously. Dr. Dingee was summoned, and hastened to relieve the little sufferer. She is still in a very critical condition.

David P. Everitt has purchased the property of Edmund Rue, opposite the hotel.

Edgar Adams intends erecting a new harness shop, as William Sickles has rented of D. P. Everitt, the shop now occupied by Mr. Adams.

Protracted meeting commenced at Neshaminy M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening.

The Social Union Club intend giving an entertainment in Bristol, on Feb. 4th, for benefit of the club.

Isaac C. Fetter is laying a new footwalk in front of his residence, which will be of much benefit to pedestrians.

Z. T. Blinn, our tobacconist, intends removing to Newtown in the spring, where he has purchased a property.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, 1875: Anna Anderson, Harriet Byers, Joshua Burton, Kate Brady, James Bossler, Hugh Crow, Daniel Curran, Mr. Crooks, Wm. Cramer, Annie Conday, Ann Doyle, James M. Fenton, Matthew Glenon, Isaac Hulme, John Keaney, John Johnson, Mary Ann Jones, Thomas Jones, Benj. Kelly, Daniel McCaffery, George F. Wyman, Geo. A. Weisser, James Patten, Wm. T. Potts, Jonathan Ridge, Beulah Simons, Mary Simons, G. Morris Smith, Allen Stackhouse, Emma Smith, Elizabeth Taylor, Samuel R. Vaughn, Isaac Wynn, Edwin V. Wright.

Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses are the best—price $5 at Dr. Pursells.

Warminster Notes.

Stephen Yerkes, of Warminster, lost his pocket-book while returning from Christmas market, containing about $60. He remembered having it on his lap when he gave up his car ticket.

The farm of Wm. Bennett, deceased, near Richboro', has been sold to Charles Search, who intends removing thereon in the spring.

A literary society is talked of at Ryan's Hall, Ivyland.

Isaac Bennett has rented the large farm of Mrs. Cornell, in Holland, Northampton township, now occupied by Charles Search.

The valuable farm of Mrs. Eliza Miller, of Hatboro', has been sold by J. J. Morrison, agent, to Mr. John Way, of Chester county, for $35,000.

Since the arrest and imprisonment of the turkey thieves of Hatboro', chickens have been found floating on the mill dam above that place, supposed to have been thrown there by parties connected with the theft. Those found were unpicked, and were tied together in pairs.

It is reported that Charles and Alfred Ramsey, of Philadelphia, have rented the new hotel at the terminus of the North East P. R. R., erected by the Misses Bready.

NEWTOWN RAILROAD MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Newtown Railroad Company was held at the office, 720 Sansom street, Philadelphia, on Monday. The number of shares of stock represented was 2273, and the following officers were elected:—President, Alfred Blaker, of Newtown; Directors, Gen. H. G. Sickel, of Philadelphia, Smith Harper, of Montgomery county, Charles D. Robbins, of Philadelphia, and Charles Willard, Barclay J. Smith and Cyrus Hillborn, of Newtown. The annual report of the Directors, as submitted to the stockholders, was as follows:

To the stockholders of the Phila., N. Y., and Newtown Railroad Company: Your Board of Directors have no encouraging report to make of work done on the road during the past year. The party assuming control in January last, with a promise to complete the work at an early day, failed to make any progress, and after an earnest effort of three months to raise money to proceed with the work, abandoned the enterprise and retired from the position to which they had been elected by you. Since that time efforts have been made by the present managers to effect an arrangement that would insure the completion of the road during the early months of the Centennial year. But the large amount of bonds, stock, and other indebtedness with which the road is burdened has greatly embarrassed it, and finally, on the 20th of September last we agreed to a reduction of mortgage bonds of $161,000, and also of capital stock $150,000, and effected a contract for the completion of the work, payable in bonds and stock. Trusting you to agree to the proposed reduction, if said agreement was carried out, work was commenced under this contract early in October, and several thousand dollars have been expended, but no payment is due thereon, and the finances of the Company remain substatially as they were one year ago. The small amount collected weekly from the tolls on the turnpike belonging to the company has been expended in repairs to the said turnpike road. Several suits for land damages have been prosecuted to judgment, and they, with the current expenses, have been paid by individuals out of their own funds.

ALFRED BLAKER, Pres't.

BARCLAY J. SMITH, Sec'y.

The New Railroad.

The first excursion was run over the Delaware and Bound Brook R. R., on Monday last. A large number of railway officers, stockholders, mechanics, and others, started from the North Penn. depot, at about 2 o'clock P. M., passing over that line to a point near Jenkintown, where the Delaware branch joins the N. P. As the train passed along the line, considerable interest was everywhere manifested, and crowds of people turned out at several points to welcome the train. At Yardleyville, however, the enthusiasm seemed to have reached the highest point, and nearly the whole population turned out to welcome it. The new bridge over the Delaware, at this place, spans the river for 1500 feet and also the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, the Trenton water-power canal, and the Belvidere Railroad and Raritan Canal. The bridge has trestle work approaches, with the bridge itself, 4,000 feet. The section of the railroad over which the excursion passed has taken but fifteen months from the first breaking of the ground to reach its present state. When completed, the length from the North Penn. depot to Jersey City, will be 87½ miles. The completion of the entire road, depends somewhat on legislation pending in the New Jersey courts. It is said the remaining work can be completed in thirty days, if no obstructions are offered.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF MARIS & SMITH,
Bankers and Brokers,
18 South Third Street, Philadelphia,
Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1876, 4 o'clock P. M.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

The market opened this morning weak, Reading R. R. breaking badly and affecting the other shares. The market steadied before long, and the business became somewhat tame, the fluctuations being very small. Towards the close there was a better feeling and an advance in the whole list, the market finally ending strong.

Penn. R. R. opened at 54 and this was soon the asked price, some transactions being made at 53⅞. At second board the stock rallied, selling up to 54½ and afterwards at 54⅛, closing 54⅛-¼.

Reading was the centre of attraction, opening at 52⅛ and rapidly breaking to 51¼, a quick rally to 52 followed, but the stock broke again selling off to 51½ which was the lowest price of the day. There was not much change in the stock till near the close, when it advanced to 52⅛, closing 52⅛-¼.

Lehigh Nav. was comparatively little noticed, selling at 50⅛-¼, ending 50⅛-¼.

Philadn. & Erie opened at 20⅛, but advanced later to 20¾ on short buyers, closing 20⅝-¾.

Oil Creek, sold at 11⅞-12, closing 12⅛.

Hestonville was less noticed than for many days past, opening at 38, but later advancing to 39, and 39⅛ B. 60, closing 38⅞-39, with sales of 2000 shares.

North Central sold up to 37⅝, ending 37⅞-38.

Money was noticeably thicker, and 6 per cent was the ruling rate. It is to be noticed that Penna. R. R. was quite scarce for delivery, and late borrowers were obliged to take flat.

Gold opened 13⅛, but sold off to 12⅞, closing 12⅞ bid.

The N. Y. Market has been strong, noticeably in the St. Paul and North Western shares.

Money in N. Y. closes 3 per cent.

Philadelphia Bond and Stock quotations reported expressly for the GAZETTE by JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South Third street. January 11, 1876:

BONDS.—Pennsylvania Loan, 2d series, 101a102; Pennsylvania Loan, 3d series, 110a112; Philadelphia City 6's, 106⅛a107; Allegheny Valley 7.30's, 94½a95½; Camden and Amboy 6's; 1883, 102a103; do. do. 1889, 99 a 100; do. Mort., 1889, 105 a 106; Lehigh Val. 7's, 111½ a 112; North Pennsylvania 7's, 105 a 106, Pennsylvania and New York Canal 7's, 106 a 107 Pennsylvania R. R. 1st Mort., 103 a 104; do. general Mort. Coupon, 100 a 102; do. do. Mort. Registered 103 a 104; Philada. & Erie 7's, 88 a 89; Philadelphia and Reading 7's, 107a 108; do. General Mortgage 7's, Coupon, 107a107½; do. do. 7's, Registered, 107 a 108; do. New Conv. 7's, 105½ a 106; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7's, 80 a 81; West Chester 7's, 105 a 106; West Jersey 7's, 105 a 106; Wilmington and Rdg. 1st Mortgage 7's, 45 a 48; Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan, 6's, 103 a 104.

STOCKS.—Lehigh Valley Railroad, 62⅛a62¼; Mine Hill Railroad, 52 a 53; Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 55⅛ a 56; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅛ a 54¼; Philad'a and Reading Railroad, 52 a 52⅛; Phila. & Trenton R. R. 132a134; United Co.'s of N. J. (C. & A.) 134a 136; Central Transportation Co. 45⅛ a 46½; Fifth and Sixth street R R., 70½a75; Hestonville R. R., 38½ a 39; Second & Third Sts. R. R. 87a93; Leh. Nav., 50⅛ a 50¼.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite; forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and removes all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

ROGERS' MAGNETIC OIL AND LIVER PILLS,

WILL Cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Fever and Ague.
DR. S. ROGERS, Proprietor,
No. 206 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by druggists and dealers in Patent Medicines. 59

1776. THE 1876.
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
OF
AMERICAN PRESIDENTS,

IS the best and only photograph picture of the kind that has ever been offered to the American people, and meets with unprecedented success, and will ornament the walls of every admirer of our great republic.

The likenesses were Photographed and finely done in India Ink from the best known portraits of the several Presidents, and required a great deal of pains, patience and money to obtain this collection which is considered by connoisseurs to be in point of correctness, brilliancy, and artistic merit, decidedly worthy of a liberal patronage.
M. BEECHING, General Agent,
111 North Third Street, (Third Floor,)
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS WANTED. 224

Samuel Marks, of the famous 25 and 50 cent store, 950 North Second street, Philadelphia, has undoubtedly one of the largest and best selected stocks of fancy articles in the city. Give him a call, and see for yourselves.

Pursell's Fever and Ague Mixture is sold more than any remedy of its kind in this part of the county.

The installment plan of selling Sewing Machines is getting out of favor with the different Companies, but Wm. H. Booz will sell them by weekly or monthly installments, or a liberal discount for cash. If he has not the kind you want, he can soon get it.

WANTED.—Live agents to sell "The Centennial Exposition of American Presidents," in Philadelphia and throughout the State. Now is the time to secure good territory. Address, or apply to MR. BEECHING, 111 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. F. P. Stults, Watchmaker, 10½ Broad street, Trenton, N. J., intends giving away three prizes, two silver watches and a fine bronze clock, on the same plan that he gave the $100 Gold Watch away. He will commence giving out tickets about the 20th of this month.

All kinds of patent roofing done on terms to suit every one, by Wm. A. Girton Bristol.

Condensed Milk at Dr. Pursell's.

Sewing Machines and Clothes Wringers on installment, at Booz's, Radcliffe street.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Dr. Pursells.

New Advertisements.

For Rent, in Bristol.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE, eleven rooms, attics ceiled, hall, open stairs, summer kitchen, range, hydrant, side entrance, garden. Pleasantly situated opposite "Bank" yard. Four minutes to boats or cars. Apply to EMMOR COMLY, next door.
1st mo. 11, 1876. 231

J. M. MASTELLER,
PRACTICAL SHIRT MAKER.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
S. E. COR. SECOND & CALLOWHILL STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. 232

INSURANCE.

FRANK P. ADAMS, Agent for the FRANKLIN, LYCOMING, FARMERS, WATERTOWN and GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Office with A. H. JONES, Esq., Bristol, Pa. From 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 233

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County.
Bristol, Pa., 1st mo. 11th, 1876.

AT the Annual Meeting for election of Directors, held this day, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year: Stacy Brown, Caleb N. Taylor, Anthony Swain, Peirson Mitchell, Edward Thomas, Charles Moon, Louis A. Hoguet, Isaac Comly, Ellwood Burton.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, Caleb N. Taylor was unanimously re-elected President.
235 CHAS. T. IREDELL, Cashier.

E. C. FLOCK,
Attleboro, Pa.,
IS PREPARED TO PUT ON
EGYPTIAN and other kinds of
PATENT ROOFING,
On short notice and on favorable terms. 237

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Southeast Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums received during the year	$901,216 25
Interest received from investments and rents	262,913 33
	$1,164,129 58

LOSSES AND EXPENSES.

Life losses and endowments paid	$540,308 40
Travelling agents and commissions	59,260 19
Amounts paid for surrendered policies	61,125 87
Salaries and medical examinations	33,121 50
U. S. and State taxes and licenses	13,900 55
Printing, advertising, stamps, &c.	27,763 62
	$735,480 13
Surplus premiums returned to insured and dividends	231,263 53

ASSETS JANUARY 1 1876.

$100,000	State of Pennsylvania loan, 6's (3d series)	
113,000	Illinois County Bonds, 10's	
35,000	Jersey City, N. J., bonds, 7's	
29,000	Louisville, Ky., bonds, 7's	
25,000	Rochester city water bonds, 7's	
34,100	District of Columbia bonds, 7's and 3-65's	
20,000	Kankakee, Ill., school bonds, 7's	
23,500	American Steamship Co's bonds	
15,000	Mississippi State warrants, 6's	
15,000	City of Cape May, N. J., bonds, 7's	
10,000	City of Pittsburgh, Pa., bonds, 7's	
10,000	Williamsport, Pa., water bonds, 6's	$505,082.00
7,000	Pennsylvania Canal Co. bonds, 6's	
5,000	City of St. Louis, Mo., bonds, 6's	
5,000	Pennsylvania Railroad general mortgage bonds, 6's	
200 shares	Pennsylvania R. R.	
216 shares	Corn Exchange National Bank	
100 shares	Commercial National Bank	
166 shares	Union National Bank	
22 shares	Consolidation National Bank	
500 shares	Centennial Exposition	
4 shares	Military Academy, Chester, Pa	
	Mortgages upon real estate	$2,600,889 56
	Real estate	321,500 00
	Loans on collateral, amply secured	329,779 26
	Premium notes secured by policies	745,616 14
	Premiums in hands of agents, secured by bonds, less cost of collection	36,413 46
	Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums (estimated)	88,600 00
	Cash on hand and in banks	247,606 54
	Accrued interest to January 1	128,164 01
		$5,002,970.97

TRUSTEES.

George W. Hill, Alexander Whilldin, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, William J. Howard, Albert C. Roberts, Philip B. Mingle, Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry K. Bennett, L. M. Whilldin, John Wanamaker, H. A. Eldridge.

GEORGE W. HILL, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice President.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, Ch'man Finance Com.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JNO. S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. G. HAMMER, Assistant-Secretary. 236

R. E. WRIGHT & SON,
STEAM
SCOURING and DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
4506 MAIN STREET, 4506
FRANKFORD, PA.
Clothing repaired and altered. 148

GILMOUR, HARTZELL & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Main and Sellers Streets, Frankford, Pa.
AGENTS for Siddall's Cold and Hot Water Soaps. Flour, Feed, Grain and Salt of all kinds, constantly on hand. 237

MOORE YORK & HOWELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Cabinet Furniture,
UPHOLSTERY
PATENT FOLDING TABLES,
261, 263 and 265 South Second Street, Philadelphia.
HENRY YORK. [238] GEORGE R. HOWELL.

New Advertisements.

WALL PAPER
AND
School Books,
AT CHARLES Y. BAMFORD'S.
10 E. STATE STREET, TRENTON, N. J.
WALL PAPER TRIMMED FREE. Discount given to schools and teachers. 85

For Sale.
A MARE COLT, two years old next spring,—of large size. Sired by Abdallah.
MAHLON TOWNSEND,
228 Byberry.

For Sale or to Let.
TWO DRESSED STONE HOUSES ON JEFFERSON AVE. Price, $6,500. Rent, $600. Houses of all descriptions for sale.
210 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

For Rent.
A FOUR ROOMED HOUSE FOR $5 A MONTH. Apply to
CHARLES S. BAILEY,
197 Radcliffe Street.

Money to Loan
ON FIRST MORTGAGE.
ENQUIRE of McFARLAND BROS.,
210 No. 18 Decatur Street, Philadelphia.

$50,000
TO LOAN on FIRST MORTGAGES,
OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.
Apply to E. G. HARRISON,
Commercial Insurance Company,
204 Office, 44 Mill Street, Bristol.

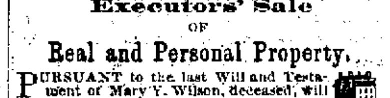
CHINESE PRIMROSES,
GERANIUMS, &c., &c., in pots; Small Boquets of Cut Flowers; Dried Grasses and Everlasting Flowers; Hanging Baskets, for sale by TACIE TOWNSEND,
190 Dorrance Street.

New Market House
BY
DAVID G. MICHENER,
No. 103 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.,
(East side of Canal Bridge.)
Excellent Beef, Sausage, &c., constantly on hand, cheaper than the cheapest.
895

Store and Residence
FOR RENT.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED STORE-STAND AND RESIDENCE, of the subscriber, on Mill Street near the railroad, is offered for rent upon favorable terms.
Apply to A. J. HIBBS.
227

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
AT THE
Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meats of all kinds.
Special inducements given cash customers. 28

A. J. HIBBS,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT,
BRISTOL, PA.



EFFECTS SALES AND PURCHASES REAL ESTATE, attends to the Renting of Houses and Farms or any business connected therewith. Personal Property sales taken charge of; and prompt and careful attention given to any business entrusted to his care. 230

Executors' Sale
OF
Real and Personal Property.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of Mary Y. Wilson, deceased, will be sold at Public Sale, on SEVENTH-DAY, (SATURDAY), the FIFTEENTH of FIRST MO., (JANUARY), 1876, at her late residence in Dorrance Street, between Wood and Pond Streets, Bristol Borough, the following property of said deceased, to wit:

A HOUSE AND LOT containing 31 feet front on the N. E. side of Dorrance Street by 121 deep, adjoining lots of William Rankin and George Booth. The improvements, a good Two-Story Frame House, 18 by 32 feet, entry and three rooms on first floor and three chambers on the second, besides the attic, cellar under the whole; one-story kitchen back—all finished and in good order; gas in the house, and water by the door. The House stands separate from all others, of convenient size, in a spacious lot, well located in one of the principal streets, and is believed to possess advantages as a *home for a moderate sized family*, seldom to be met with.

Also, on the same day and place, a variety of HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FURNITURE, such as Carpets, Sofa, Lounge, Bureaus, Extension and other Tables, Chairs, Beds, Mattresses, Bedsteads and Bedding, Stoves and Pipes, a superior Refrigerator, Crockery Ware, Kitchen Utensils, about 4 tons of Coal, and a number of other articles useful about a House.

Sale of goods to begin at 1 o'clock P. M., of house at 3 P. M. Conditions at sale.
ANTHONY SWAIN, Executor.
WILLIAM KINSEY, Auctioneer. 229

Which Plan is the Best?
THE COMMERCIAL
Insurance Company
INSURES DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, &c., &c.,
(No hazardous risks taken.)
ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS.

In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expense and the average loss by fire. The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses.

The Stock Plan is upon the usual rates of Stock Companies, with no liability for assessment.

Full particulars given. Apply at office
No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT.
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY. 740

Stoves! Stoves!
AT COST! AT COST!
For the next Thirty Days.
OUR STOCK OF HEATING
STOVES
Will be sold at a small percentage above Cost
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
Now is the Time to Secure
Great Bargains in Stoves!

Roofing and Spouting
MADE A SPECIALTY.
TIN ROOFS
PUT ON OVER OLD SHINGLE ROOFS.
A. BARNARD,
BRISTOL STOVE HOUSE,
Mill Street opposite Post Office,
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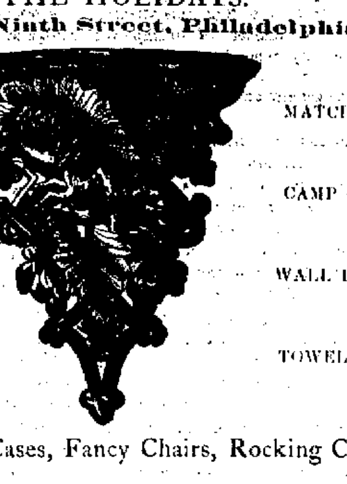

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OLD FURNITURE
NEATLY REPAIRED,
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GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
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Looking Glasses, Chromos and Picture Frames.
LOOKING GLASS, from floor to ceiling, $55; large French Plate, $30; elegant Parlor Glasses, from $10 to $20; large Chromo, in Gilt Frame, $6; Walnut Photograph Frames, 75 cents,—durable and cheap.
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Gentlemen's clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Altered to the latest fashion. Ladies Silk Dresses, Morie Antique, Opera Cloaks and Woolen Fabrics, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Gaiters, Piano and Table Covers cleansed and Dyed by an entirely new process, which is superior to anything yet known to the public. 188

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CLOAKS at $5.00, Cloaks at $6.00, Cloaks at $8.00, Cloaks at $10.00 up to $50.00. Our $10.00 Coats a perfect gem. Suits from $10.00 up. FURS.—Children's Furs, 75 cents a set and up, Sable, Seal, Alaska and Mink Furs at prices to suit the times. Our Children's Coats, and Ladies' and Children's Waterproofs we sell very fast from the fact of their being very cheap and good. It will pay you whatever part of the country you reside to visit this Cheap and Fashionable Emporium. ISAAC CASSERES,
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R. K. BARRETT,
402 North Second Street
A few doors below the Red Lion Hotel.
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Our Teas and Coffees
Are equal to any in the City. 62

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ESTABLISHMENT,
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PICTURE FRAMES
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Old Gold Frames Re-Gilt and made to look as good as new. CHROMOS MOUNTED and PICTURES FRAMED at STEVENSON & CO'S, 921 Market St., (2d Floor), Philadelphia.
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JAMES MAGUIRE, JR.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hams, Teas, Coffees,
FLOUR, SPICES, CANNED FRUITS, BUTTER AND EGGS, SHOULDERS, FLITCH, &c.
Sugar Cured Hams, 13 cents per pound.
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WINTER AMUSEMENTS FOR JANE AND I.

In summer days I till the ground,
And tug and toil to get my bread;
No interval can there be found
Between my labor and my bed.
My wife declines to knit at night,
And I to read by candle light.

But when the South receives the sun,
Beyond the equinoctial line,
When all my summer's work is done,
Substantial pleasures then are mine.
Then Jane begins to knit at night,
And I to read by candle light.

I'm then content, and never sigh,
Nor fly from home some bliss to find,
But Jane is pleased, as well as I—
It so completely feasts her mind,
To sit her down to knit at night,
And hear me read by candle light.

For when I read, she always hears,
And what she hears she tries to scan;
When aught to her obscure appears,
Then I explain it—if I can!
Oh! how she loves to knit at night,
And hear me read by candle light.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

"HENS IN THE WINTER."

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

"Corn-fed hens do not lay in winter, for the simple reason that there isn't any albumen material in the corn. When wheat is fed there is fat enough in it to supply all that is needed for the yolk, and gluten enough to make the white, and lime enough to furnish the shell; it does not thus seem difficult to understand why corn-fed hens should not lay, as they do not, and why wheat-fed hens should lay as they do." Thus says an item in the Indiana *Farmer*, which appears sufficiently plausable upon a simple reading, but which upon a li'tle investigation proves that some other cause must be sought after for the lack of fecundity of fowls in winter. It is a bold statement to make to assert that there is "no albumen material in corn." All grains are composed of water; mineral matter, (ash); albuminoids, (these that furnish albumen); carbohydrates, (those which go to form the fat, maintain the heat of the body, &c.,); and crude fiber. Now the point to be determined, is, whether corn is destitute of albuminoids, or very largely deficient as compared with wheat. By a consultation of tables of proximate composition of grains, prepared by Professor S. W. Johnson, the following figures are recorded for grains named:

	Water.	Ash.	Albuminous.	Carbohydrates.	Crude Fiber.	Fat
Wheat,	14.4	2.0	13.0	67.6	3.0	1.5
Corn,	14.4	2.1	10.0	68.0	5.5	7.0

By the above, it will be seen that corn is not far behind wheat in ability to furnish albumen, since the above figures are for 100 parts, so that 13-100 of the composition of wheat is albumen producing, and corn 10-100, or 3-100 less than wheat. Again looking for lime to "furnish the shell," the ash of wheat in one hundred parts, furnishes 3.1 parts, while corn furnishes 2.7 parts, a difference that virtually amounts to nothing. The conclusion then, as the composition of these two grains contains the elements necessary for the production of eggs, must be, that the lack of them must result from some other cause. As eggs are generally produced plentifully in the summer, or during hot weather, a natural conclusion would be that temperature has some effect; in fact setting aside feed, those fowls that have the warmest shelter in winter, produce the most eggs. A mixed diet is very beneficial; and where hens are fed exclusively upon corn, the tendency is to lay on fat at the expense of laying, and if a change is effected occasionally, the results are beneficial. A keeper of poultry in giving a mode of feeding hens for the purpose of producing eggs, says: "Put ten or more quarts of water in a kettle, add one large seed pepper, or two small ones, then put the kettle over the fire. When the water boils, stir in the coarse Indian meal until you make a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or two. Feed hot. When there is complaint about not getting eggs, cook the food, and feed hot. Horse radish chopped fine, and stirred into the mush, will produce good results.

Thus it appears that a mass of cooked meal, with a heating condiment, is very much better than uncooked corn. Boiled apple skins, seasoned with red peppers, or boiled potatoes, seasoned with horse radish, are good feed. A small quantity of sulpher stirred into the feed, will keep off virmin.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

MANAGEMENT OF MANURE.

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

It requires care in the management of manure, in order to produce the most profitable results.

It is not sufficient that food be fed to animals, and the excrement simply collected for future use.

It has been shown that the quantity of urine, ordinarily voided by an animal, is equivalent in value to the solid excrement. Then it is important that this, as well as the solid portions, be utilized in some manner.

The Wells Brothers', of Wethersfield, Conn., who, besides being extensive breeders of Ayshires, are careful and model farmers; are very particular about their manure, and make its manufacture and management an important feature of their operations. They have a spacious stable containing forty or fifty stalls,—the ground surfaces of which are cemented.

A supply of dried peat or muck is kept constantly on hand, and a wheelbarrow full is placed daily in the gutter behind six or eight cows. This absorbs all odors and moisture, and is easily shoveled out the next morning, through a small door into an enclosed shed, which also has a cemented bottom. Thus nothing is lost by leaching or otherwise, and cleanliness is secured. The manure thus obtained is of excellent quality, as has been proven by experiment, wherein it has been found to make a better fertilizer than pure stable manure. This they employ largely upon onion beds, and other cultivated fields, and where not so employed, is used as a top dressing for meadows, which they consider the best way of applying it.

It is put on with a liberal hand, as the results amply testify. It is no uncommon thing to obtain three or more tons of hay per acre, more than twice as much as where it is not top dressed.

The brothers do not approve generally of commercial or fancy fertilizers, believing that no fertilizer pays, the effect of which cannot be felt for three or four years afterwards. They once applied Peruvian guano, and received a crop of 60 bushels of shelled corn per acre; the next year planting potatoes with no further fertilizing, the yield was not sufficient to pay for digging. If farmers would use greater economy in the making and saving of manure, and buy less of the "fancy brands," they would be better off.

It was in Paris. An elegant lady goes out shopping. While she is engaged there is a heavy fall of rain. The streets are flooded, and to add to her distress, her carriage stands on the far side of a large, open square, which has become a lake. She signals to the driver, but his horses, being young, will not face the water. She stands on the edge of the curb, stamping her little feet, and not knowing what to do. A gentleman passes and takes the situation in at a glance. Throwing his cigar aside, he steps up to the lady, seizes her by the waist delicately, plunges into the tide, and lands her safely on the lower step of her carriage door. Recovering from her astonishment, she turns around, mutters "Insolent!" The gentleman loses no time, but steps back to the lady seizes her by the waist delicately, plunges a ain into the tide and lands her where she was before. He then takes off his hat, bows politely and walks away.

Mrs. A. M. Diaz illustrates by a story told in *The Independent* the overflowing enthusiasm of the early Abolitionists. A young believer whose fortunes led her to visit the house of the Rev. Samuel J. May was entreated by another less favored to bring her some relic from that dwelling. The happy guest could find nothing that she could conscientiously appropriate until supper-time, when she seized a d pocketed a bread-crust, which precious relic was triumphantly carried off, exultingly b stowed, and most carefully preserved.

Bristol.

Wood's Price List for January 1876.

GENTS' colored bordered Handkerchiefs, 8 cts.; Suspenders, 15 cts.; Shirts, 40 cts.; drawers, 40 cts.; gents' half hose, 10 cts.; heavy wool Hose, 16 cts.; boys Sheepskin Mitts, 25 cts.; Kid Gloves, 60 cts.; real Buck Gloves, $1.75; Buck Mitts, 75 cts.; men's Sheepskin Gloves, 40 cts.; men and boy's Overshirts, Undershirts, Drawers, &c., in great variety and at astonishing figures. Also Stockings, Collars—linen and paper, Cuffs, &c.; Paper Collars, 5 cts. box; Silk Neckties, 25 cts; Pocket Knives, 18 and 20 cts.; ladies Undershirts, 37 cts.; ladies tucked and embroidered drawers, 35 cts.; ladies Hose, 10 cts.; splendid yard wide Muslin, 10 cts.; remnants Muslin, 6 cts. yd., good Bugle Fringe, 20 cts.; Bugle Gimps, 8 cts.; Feathers, 10 and 15 cts.—all colors; Birds, 50 cts.; infants Puffed Dresses, 50 cts.; Infant Robes, $1.10; Bed Quilts, $1.50; Felt Skirts, 75 cts.; Germantown Wool, 10 and 12 cts. oz.; Velveteen, 50 cts.; child's stripe Hose, 10 cts.; best Spool Cotton, 6 cts.; Skirt Braid, 5 cts.; Pins, 3 cts. paper, splendid Note Paper, 10 cts. quire; Envelopes, 4 cts. pack; Arnold's Jet Black Ink, 5 cts.; Blue Ink, 6 cts.; quart bottle French Ink, 12 cts.; Pens, Pencils, &c. Rio Coffee, 25 cts.; good Black Tea, 40 cts lb; pure Clear Starch, 8 cts.; Fancy Toilet Soap, 20 and 30 cts. dozen; Hand Scrubs, 10 cts.; good glass Tumblers, 50 cts. dozen, Tomatoes, 2 cans for 25 cts.; Canned Cherries, 20 cts., Peaches, 20 cts., good washing Soap, 3 and 4 cents; Pure Spices at low figures. Best New Orleans Molasses, new crop, 85 cts. gallon; new family Mackerel, 50 cts. dozen. Everything cheap. Warranted at and below city prices. All for cash. No trust.

J. H. WOOD, 58 Mill Street,
Corner Mill and Wood Sts., BRISTOL, PA. 833

SOMETHING NEW!

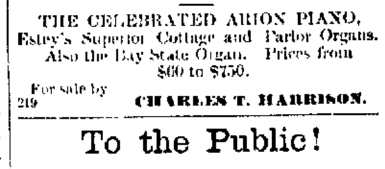
MUSIC STORE,

46 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

THE CELEBRATED ARION PIANO, Estey's Superior Cottage and Parlor Organs. Also the Bay State Organ. Prices from $60 to $750.

For sale by CHARLES T. HARRISON. 219

To the Public!



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REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

In the Borough of Bristol, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is about to prepare his catalogue of property for this season's sales.

Person's having property for sale, by sending a description of the same to his office, they will be entered in the Sales Register, and published in the Catalogue without charge.

Special advertising in city or country papers, will be done if ordered, at printer's charges.

Customers by Railroad are met at any of the stations and taken to view properties for sale, without charge.

A duplicate Register is kept at his office No 412 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, for the convenience of city customers.

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Washed and Scoured for Five Cents per Yard;

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Machines from auction—good as new, at less than half the price of new machines.

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1 SINGER, Family Improved 20 00
1 HOWE, good as new 35 00
1 BUTTONHOLE AMERICA, almost new .. 35 00

and other new machines at a heavy discount for cash.
Old machines taken in trade at a liberal valuation 1092

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bucks County to examine, and if necessary restate the accounts of William Hawk, Administrator of the estate of Thomas McDonald, late of the Borough of Bristol in said county, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of the said administrator amongst the persons entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he will meet them at the office of Vanartsdalen & Lawrence, in the Borough of Bristol, in said county, on THURSDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend to the duties of his appointment. GEO. A. JENKS,
221 Auditor.

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OF

WILLIAM R. BAILEY, Bristol, Pa.

Shop—WASHINGTON STREET—in rear of residence. 32

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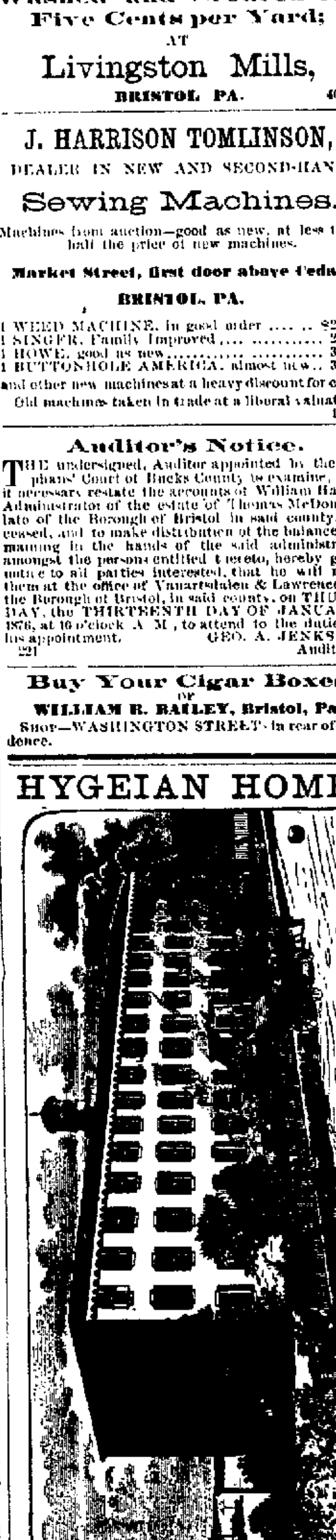

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Philadelphia.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the Estate of JAMES SHERRON, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make them known without delay, to

WILFRED PATTERSON, Executor,
903 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Or his Attorneys:
JOSEPH MASON, 131 S. Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
GEORGE ROSS, Doylestown. 226

THOMAS C. VAN HORN,

101 North Fourth St., Philadelphia,

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Tobacco, Segars, &c.,

Sole proprietor of "GOOD ENOUGH" and other popular brands of Fine Cut Chewing. Also, FARMER'S JOY SMOKING TOBACCO. 1052

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HABANA LEAF A SPECIALTY.

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Painting and Paper Hanging
ESTABLISHMENT,
1850 FRANKFORD ROAD,
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First-class workmen sent to all parts of the country. All orders by mail promptly attended to 852

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Peach Bottom Roofing Slate,

REGISTER STONES, Pavements, Hearths, Slabs, Marbleized Facings, Tiles, Cemetery Stock, Black Boards, Slate Flour, Urinals, Sinks, Wash Tubs.

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Manufacturers of

FINE & PLAIN CONFECTIONS,

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INFORMS his patrons and the public that he continues to practice his profession at **No. 242 S. Eighth Street, Philadelphia,** the fifth door below Locust Street, and that he is prepared to perform all the most difficult and intricate operations appertaining to Dentistry. He also administers all the Gases for the positive relief of pain in the extracting of teeth, being the first who dared to bring it into use in his profession in the State of Pennsylvania. He likewise sets every description of Artificial Teeth (but especially the Terra Metallic, of which he is the discoverer and inventor), in the most satisfactory manner to the wearer. Extracting Teeth a specialty. 102

417 LEATHER. 417

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Fancy Groceries

In variety, at the lowest market prices.

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AND
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A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.
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A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.

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The 7:38, 11:09, A. M., 4:03, and 5:03 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.

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Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.

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of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.

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Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.

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Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap. CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.

Grain Bought

At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.

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COAL,
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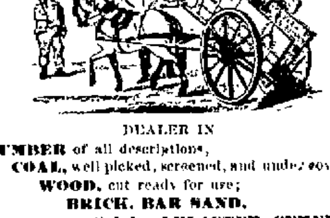

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BRICK, BAR SAND,
Calcined PLASTER, CEMENT,
Lime, Hair, Chimney-Tops, Cord Wood, &c.

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FERTILIZERS of all kinds constantly on hand. 636

ESTABLISHED 1854.

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WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

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TINWARE

of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at

C. C. DOUGLASS'

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ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 30

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